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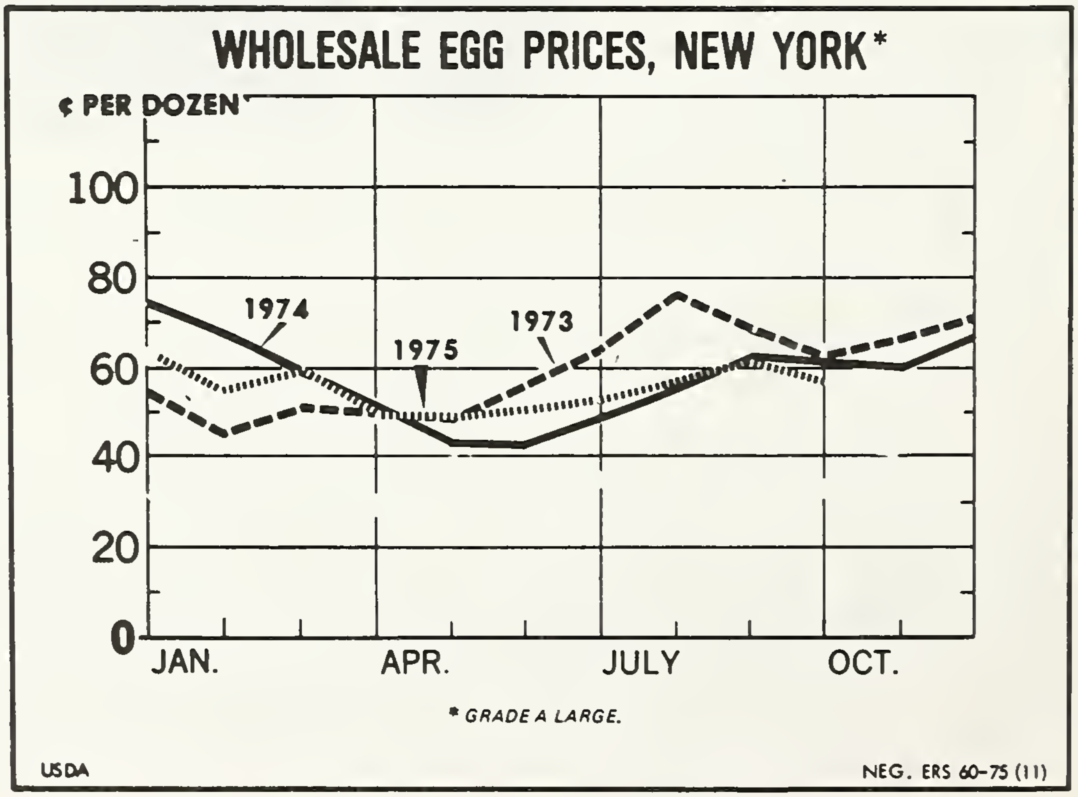
POULTRY AND EGG Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1—Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1974				1975			
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
		Eggs							
Farm production	Mil. eggs	5,440	5,231	5,414	5,293	5,388	5,263	5,450	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	278	278	280	283	271	275	278	
Rate of lay per layer	No.	19.6	18.8	19.3	18.7	19.9	19.2	19.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	33.9	27.2	26.9	23.3	27.0	26.3		
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.6		
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	47.8	54.8	54.9	55.4	50.5	55.8	52.8	57.7
Retail price (BLS)									
Grade A large	Ct. per doz.	71.1	79.0	83.9	81.0	73.7	79.9	77.7	143
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	16.8	163	168	167	150	149	148	8.1
Egg-feed price ratio	Pounds	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.5	7.1	
Stocks, first of month:									
Shell	Thous. cases	95	78	70	73	90	80	72	56
Frozen	Mil. lb.	59.1	63.4	65.6	64.7	51.2	51.9	51.2	47.4
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	34.9	32.1	35.5	33.0	35.3	34.2	35.3	
		Poultry							
Federally inspected slaughter, cert.									
Broilers	Mil. lb.	713.7	621.1	686.9	524.5	680.5	684.9	739.8	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	237.2	220.2	261.1	215.2	203.3	229.0	257.5	
Price at farm, live weight									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	20.9	22.8	22.8	24.2	28.8	29.8	28.8	27.2
Chicken, excluding broilers	Ct. per lb.	7.9	9.1	9.8	10.8	10.1	11.1	12.6	14.7
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	27.1	27.3	28.0	30.8	35.2	36.0	36.1	36.5
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	36.8	39.9	39.3	41.9	50.0	49.7	47.7	45.8
Retail price (BLS)									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	53.5	57.0	56.2	58.2	68.6	69.9	66.9	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	66.0	69.8	71.2	71.0	74.5	75.5	76.7	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	180	176	185	183	163	164	164	15.8
Broiler-feed price ratio	Pounds	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Turkey-feed price	Dol. per lb.	188	183	189	187	168	170	170	164
Turkey-feed price ratio	Pounds	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5
Stocks, first of month:									
Broilers, fryers, roasters	Mil. lb.	34.3	34.2	35.4	36.3	19.2	22.8	22.9	22.7
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	335.8	431.8	528.7	554.6	247.7	328.5	409.2	482.9
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	522.3	621.1	717.6	743.9	387.6	470.2	542.1	611.0
Average weekly placement of broiler chicks in 21 States	Mil.	52.2	49.4	46.2	51.6	57.2	55.7	53.7	54.3


WHOLESALE EGG PRICES, NEW YORK*

* GRADE A LARGE.

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SUMMARY

Production prospects for 1976 indicate substantial increases over 1975 for broilers and turkeys with smaller gains for egg output. Turkey and egg prices likely will weaken seasonally in the first half of 1976 while broiler prices should remain strong.

Egg production moved above year-ago levels in late summer as a result of a higher rate of lay per hen. Layer numbers gained on year-earlier levels but were still down about 1 percent as of November 1. However, a 2 percent higher rate of lay was offsetting.

We expect layer numbers to gain further during the balance of 1975 and into early 1976. The number of old hens being force molted on November 1 was still well above a year ago and about 4 percent more egg-type chicks were hatched during July-September for flock replacements during late 1975 and early 1976. Thus, flock size may average 1-2 percent above a year earlier during January-March next year. During the spring, after the usual drop in egg prices at Easter, large numbers of force molted birds likely will be removed from the laying flocks. This may result in layer numbers dropping back to near year-earlier levels. The rate of lay likely will ease from the high levels of recent months and may average only near or slightly above a year earlier. Thus, egg output may average 2-3 percent higher during the winter, but drop back to near year-earlier levels in the spring.

Broiler meat output in federally inspected plants for all of 1975 will slightly exceed 1974's output of 7.9 billion pounds (ready-to-cook weight). The reduced output earlier this year will be offset by the large increases in the last 4 months of 1975. Easing feed prices and increasing broiler prices caused producers to sharply increase placements of broiler chicks for marketing during October-December by 12 percent from a year earlier. Eggs set and chicks placed in recent weeks for broiler market supplies in the early weeks of 1976 are running around 10 percent above a year ago, reflecting the favorable relationship between feed costs and broiler prices. Early indications are that producers will continue to place around a tenth more broilers for marketing during the winter and spring.

Broiler prices rose sharply from late spring into early summer as broiler and red meat production lagged. Wholesale broiler prices in the 9-city markets averaged about 50 cents a pound during July-September. Prices have subsequently eased and were averaging 46 cents a pound in early Decem-

The next issue of the *Poultry and Egg Situation* will be published in early March ber. Further price declines are expected before strengthening in the early months of 1976. Despite the gain in broiler output, reduced pork supplies and rising consumer incomes are expected to keep broiler prices strong. Prices during January-June may average in the low to mid 40 cents a pound level.

Turkey output for 1975 will be down about 7 percent from 1974. Output was down sharply during the seasonally light first half of 1975 but has risen since midyear and October-December output may be 6 percent above the same months of 1974. Larger output resulted from producers responding to improvements in the turkey feed-price relationship last spring and summer. Turkey producers have stepped up poult production for first half 1976 marketings. Output during the winter and spring may show a 20 percent increase over the same periods of 1975.

Turkey supplies will be below year-earlier levels in coming months despite increased output. Cold storage turkey stocks on November 1 were down 72 million pounds from a year ago to 483 million pounds, but still were 32 million pounds above 2 years previous.

Wholesale turkey prices in late November were running about 4 cents a pound above last year. New York wholesale prices for 8-16 pound young hen turkeys during November averaged 57 cents a pound. Prices will remain strong but decline seasonally in the winter and spring. They may average near the mid-50-cents-a-pound range in the winter and then drop to the low 50's in the spring.

Egg, Poultry, and Livestock Production and changes from a year earlier

	1974				1975				1976[1]	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV[1]	I	II
Eggs (Mil. cases)	46.4	46.6	45.0	45.0	44.6	44.1	44.5	(45.7)	(45.5)	(44.1)
Percent change	0	-1	-1	-3	-4	-5	-1	+1.5	+2	0
Broiler[2] (Mil. lbs.)	1,956	2,105	2,055	1,801	1,833	2,061	2,080	(1,980)	(2,015)	(2,270)
Percent change	+6	+6	+3	-8	-6	-2	+1	+10	+10	+10
Turkeys[2] (Mil. lbs.)	216	353	670	596	166	289	625	(630)	(200)	(345)
Percent change	+38	+25	+6	-17	-23	-18	-7	+6	+20	+19
Beef[3] (Mil. lbs.)	5,434	5,638	5,751	6,021	5,833	5,592	5,942	(6,200)	(6,100)	(5,900)
Percent change	+1	+12	+15	+7	+7	-1	+3	+3	+5	+6
Pork[3] (Mil. lbs.)	3,378	3,531	3,243	3,431	3,044	2,914	2,512	(2,750)	(2,600)	(2,800)
Percent change	+4	+11	+16	+3	-10	-17	-23	-20	-15	-4

Egg, Poultry, and Livestock Prices

	1974				1975				1976[1]	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Eggs, New York[4] (Cents/dozen)	67.5	45.9	56.0	63.4	59.0	50.0	57.4	(62-64)	(58-60)	(50-52)
Broiler, 9-City[5] (Cents/lb.)	39.3	35.3	37.7	40.7	41.2	43.7	50.3	(44-46)	(42-44)	(42-44)
Turkeys, New York[6] (Cents/lb.)	50.2	39.8	45.4	53.3	48.6	51.1	57.1	(57-59)	(53-55)	(50-52)
Choice Steers, Omaha (Dollars/100 lbs.)	45.5	40.0	43.9	38.2	35.7	48.0	48.6	(45-47)	(44-46)	(47-49)
Barrows and Gilts, 7 Markets (Dol./100 lbs.)	38.4	28.0	36.6	39.1	39.4	46.1	58.8	(53-55)	(54-56)	(49-51)

[1] Forecast. [2] Federally inspected Slaughter. [3] Commercial Production. [4] Wholesale, Grade A large white. [5] Wholesale weighted average. [6] Wholesale, 8-16 pound yound hens.

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Prospects going into 1976 are favorable for the poultry industry. The general economy is in a recovery phase; prices of competing meats are higher than a year earlier, while feed costs are lower.

LOWER FEED PRICES LIKELY

Larger feed grain and soybean crops this year likely will hold major feed ingredient prices somewhat below year-earlier levels for the 1975/76 marketing year. The corn crop was forecast at a record 5.8 billion bushels as of November 1. This and sharply larger crops of grain sorghum, oats, and barley increased total feed grain output nearly a fourth over last year. However, because of lower beginning stocks, total feed grain supplies for 1975/76 will be only about 17 percent above 1974/75 and are otherwise the smallest since the 1970/71 season.

Feed grain prices for 1975/76 probably will average somewhat below last year. The season average producer price for corn may average between $2.40 and $2.90 a bushel, compared with about $3.00 in 1974/75. In early December No. 2 yellow corn at Chicago was running around $2.70 a bushel, down 80-85 cents from a year earlier. Prices are expected to increase seasonally during the winter and spring rather than decline as they did in 1975. Prices next spring and summer will be influenced by the outlook for 1976 crops here and around the world.

High protein feed supplies also will be larger. The second largest soybean crop on record combined with larger carryin stocks will increase soybean meal supplies for 1975/76 around a million tons to 18.5 million tons. However, the expected increase in domestic use may about offset the increase in soybean meal supplies as domestic feeding picks up in response to improved profitability of livestock and poultry production. Exports of meal in 1975/76 may be up some from last year, but will fall short of 1973/74 shipments of 5.5 million tons. Thus, soybean meal prices (44 percent protein, Decatur) in 1975/76 are expected to average near the $130 a ton of last year.

GENERAL ECONOMY PICKS UP

With some recovery in the general economy in recent months, gains in consumer disposable incomes have been greater than the increases in prices of commodities and services. This has resulted in some gain in consumer purchasing power. Gains in the general economy should also lead to a slow drop in the rate of unemployment. These two factors, rising consumer incomes and easing unemployment, will bolster consumer purchasing power and contribute to a strong demand for poultry in 1976.

RED MEAT SUPPLIES INCREASING

Larger beef output this year than in 1974 was more than offset by smaller pork output. Reduced pork supplies in 1975 contributed importantly to the sharp increases in broiler and turkey prices this year. Pork produciton in 1975 ranged from 10 percent below a year earlier in the first quarter to about 23 percent smaller in the third quarter. Production of pork will continue well below a year earlier through the winter and spring, but the gap may narrow to near year-earlier levels by mid-1976. Beef output this summer and fall has been running around 3 percent above a year earlier and is expected to continue larger going into 1976. With prospects for gains in both pork and beef output, combined output may exceed 1975 levels in the spring. Thus, broiler and turkey meat producers can look for stronger competition by mid-1976.

EGGS

Production Exceeds 1974

Egg production rose almost 1 percent above year-earlier levels in September-October and is expected to remain above through early 1976. September was the first month since March 1974 in which output exceeded the same month a year earlier. Layer numbers in September-October remained about 1 percent below a year earlier but the rate of lay was almost 2 percent above the same months last year. Egg production during the first 10 months of 1975 totaled 148 million cases, 3 percent below the same months of 1974. Layer numbers were down 4 percent to an average of 275 million birds. However, the rate of lay at 194 eggs per hen was up 1 percent.

Output this fall is expected to total 1-2 percent above last year. The rate of lay will likely remain above 1974, but by a narrower margin than during last summer. Layer numbers will continue to gain on a year earlier and move above by the end of

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Mil. cs.*	*Mil. cs.*
I	295	282	56.6	57.0	46.4	44.5
II	285	272	58.8	58.4	46.6	44.1
III	279	271	58.1	59.0	45.0	44.5
IV	283		57.3		45.0	
Annual .	286		230.8		183.0	

Egg-type replacement hatch, by quarters, 1965-75

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
1965 . . .	63.9	94.5	45.3	40.8	244.5
1966 . . .	71.1	106.0	53.2	54.4	284.7
1967 . . .	76.1	95.2	52.3	43.8	267.4
1968 . . .	62.9	83.3	55.9	55.1	257.2
1969 . . .	66.0	83.6	58.8	56.5	264.9
1970 . . .	78.9	92.5	57.5	56.6	285.5
1971 . . .	70.5	87.1	57.0	49.1	263.7
1972 . . .	64.4	73.9	56.0	51.3	245.7
1973 . . .	66.1	77.0	63.2	60.8	267.1
1974 . . .	59.5	75.0	51.9	50.3	236.7
1975 . . .	59.2	68.7	54.0		

1975 or early 1976. Sluggish egg prices caused producers to cull more of their old hens in September-October than last year. However, increased egg prices in November reversed the trend and the slaughter of mature chickens through federally inspected plants dropped back below 1974 levels. Unless the expected increased egg production causes egg prices to weaken more than expected, the slaughter of old hens will likely remain below a year earlier during the remainder of 1975.

Egg output may be up around 2 percent in the first quarter of 1976, but could drop back to 1975 levels in the spring. The hatch of egg-type chicks indicates there will be 3 percent more replacement pullets entering the layer flock during January-March 1976 than this year. However, the number entering the flock next spring will likely be below April-June 1975. Egg-type eggs in incubators on November 1 were 14 percent below November 1 1974. Large numbers of old layers have been force molted in 1975 and many of these are expected to be taken out next spring following the usual seasonal decline in egg prices after the Easter demand is filled.

The large number of force molted layers in the laying flock makes it more difficult than usual to predict egg production next year. On November 1 there were 20 percent of the hens and pullets of laying age that were in the process of being force molted or had already completed. This compares with 15.3 and 12 percent for the same date in 1974 and 1973. Producers are more apt to reduce layer numbers if egg prices slide when they have a large number of force molted layers than when they have a larger majority of young birds in the flock. Thus, if producers begin to lose money in early 1976, they could cull a substantial number of old layers earlier than expected. Also, if the price producers receive for their old hens stays near current levels, many producers may choose to sell early and avoid the period after Easter when the price of

Table 2—Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1974-75

Month	United States				5 States[1]						
	Hatch		Change from year earlier		Hatch			Period[2]	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
	1974	1975	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month	1974	1975	Change from year earlier		1974	1975	Change from year earlier
	Thou.	*Thou.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct*		*Thou.*	*Thou.*	*Pct.*
January	35,083	34,973	0	-2	9,201	8,788	-4	Dec. 29-Feb. 1 . .	13,363	11,650	-13
February	37,695	37,343	-1	-7	8,957	9,408	5	Feb. 2-Mar. 1 . . .	11,515	11,725	2
March	46,201	46,009	0	0	9,898	10,832	9	Mar. 2-Mar. 29 . .	11,011	12,187	11
April	54,587	48,052	-12	-10	11,219	9,459	-16	Mar. 30-May 3 . .	16,463	14,254	-13
May	52,074	48,422	-7	-7	10,382	10,594	2	May 4-May 31 . . .	11,776	11,960	2
June	43,400	40,880	-6	-6	9,720	9,811	1	June 1-June 28 . .	11,531	11,701	1
July	36,674	38,462	5	2	9,115	9,621	6	June 29-Aug. 2 . .	13,633	13,838	2
August	34,945	35,302	1	1	8,517	8,816	4	Aug. 3-Aug. 30 . .	9,529	10,211	7
September	32,091	34,237	7	11	7,754	8,249	6	Aug. 31-Sept. 27 .	9,116	9,501	4
October	35,489	35,348	0	-2	8,942	8,893	-1	Sept. 28-Nov. 1 . .	12,865	13.116	2
November	33,005			-14				Nov. 2-Nov. 29 . .	8,727	9,342	7
December	32,159							Nov. 30-Dec. 28 .			

[1] The five States are Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon, Washington and California. [2] Weeks of 1975 and corresponding weeks of 1974. [3] Change from a year earlier.

Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, 1967-71 average and 1971-75*

Month	1967-71 average	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*	*Mil.*
January . . .	22.6	22.9	22.1	21.7	20.0	19.7
February . .	24.4	24.1	23.1	22.9	21.3	20.8
March	33.0	31.9	26.7	29.1	26.0	25.7
April	36.7	35.5	29.8	30.0	30.1	26.5
May	34.6	33.3	28.8	30.6	28.8	27.1
June	27.5	27.7	24.1	24.9	24.2	22.9
July	22.7	23.5	22.0	23.1	20.6	21.7
August	20.8	22.0	21.3	23.8	19.8	20.3
September .	21.5	19.7	20.5	24.1	18.2	19.7
October . . .	21.7	19.4	21.4	25.9	19.9	20.1
November .	19.6	19.0	18.6	22.5	18.7	
December . .	19.7	18.6	18.4	20.0	18.4	
Total	304.8	297.7	276.8	298.6	266.0	

*One-half of egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

old hens and eggs are dropping. The U.S. farm price of chicken (other than broilers) in mid-November was 14.7 cents per pound, 4 cents a pound above a year earlier.

If many producers decide to cull their old hens after Easter, they may be faced with waiting several weeks before slaughter plants are able to take the birds. This would tend to keep production above a year earlier next spring. It could also result in egg producers taking a gamble and force molting the old hens again, which would cause production later in 1976 to stay well above a year earlier. Considering the slide in egg consumption in the last several years, a large increase in production next year could result in a severe cost-price squeeze for egg producers.

Improved Egg Prices

As egg production moved above a year earlier in September-October, egg prices fell below year-earlier levels. New York wholesale prices for Grade A large eggs averaged 56.6 cents per dozen in October, about 4 cents below a month earlier and October 1974. Egg prices improved in November and moved back above a year earlier. On November 24, New York large egg prices averaged 66 cents a dozen, about 6 cents above the comparable time last year. The expected increased production during the remainder of 1975 may prevent egg prices from showing any substantial increase during the balance of 1975.

Shell egg prices

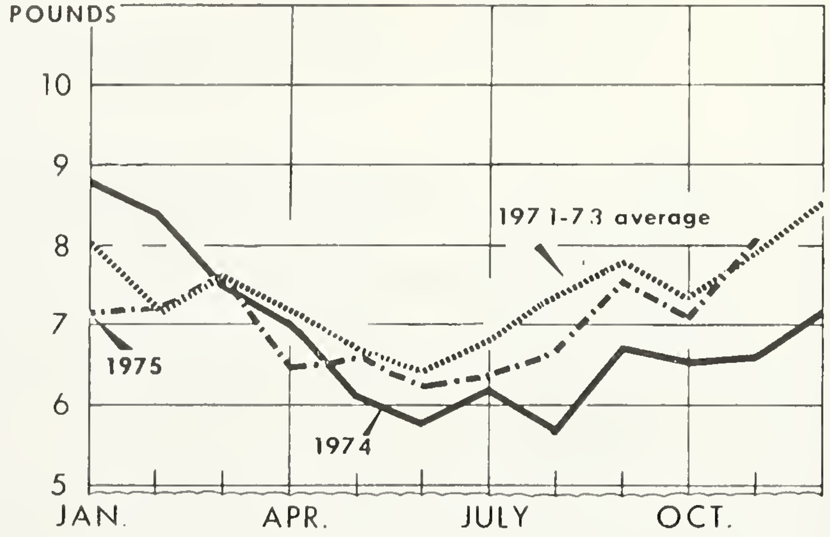
Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesale[1] Large		New York wholesale[1] Medium	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Cents per doz.	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Cents per doz.*
I	62.4	55.2	67.5	59.0	63.4	53.9
II	44.0	46.9	45.9	50.0	36.9	42.8
III	48.8	50.9	56.0	57.4	49.2	48.0
IV	56.4		63.4		59.9	
Annual	52.9		58.2		52.4	

[1] Grade A white.

Table 3—Forced molt layers as a percent of hens and pullets of laying age, first of month, selected States, 1974-75

State	Being molted September 1974	Being molted September 1975	Being molted October 1974	Being molted October 1975	Being molted November 1974	Being molted November 1975	Molt completed September 1974	Molt completed September 1975	Molt completed October 1974	Molt completed October 1975	Molt completed November 1974	Molt completed November 1975
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Alabama	1.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	7.5	12.5	8.0	12.5	8.0	10.5
Arkansas	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	3.5	5.5
California	7.0	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	10.5	27.0	36.0	26.0	41.0	31.0	37.0
Florida	1.0	3.0	.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	6.0	14.5	6.5	17.0	6.0	19.0
Georgia	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.5	1.5	6.0	10.0	19.5	13.0	20.0	17.0	21.0
Indiana	1.0	.5	2.0	.5	2.0	.5	2.0	6.5	2.5	6.5	2.5	7.0
Iowa	.5	1.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	.5
Mississippi	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.0
New York	2.0	1.0	1.5	.5	3.0	1.0	10.0	15.0	10.5	13.0	7.0	9.0
North Carolina	.5	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	11.0	9.5	8.0
Ohio	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	5.0	2.0	8.0
Oregon	6.0	2.5	10.0	10.5	4.0	1.5	25.0	30.0	23.0	30.0	28.0	36.0
Pennsylvania	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	6.5
South Carolina	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	11.0	5.0	12.0	5.5	9.5
Tennessee	6.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	.5	4.0	4.0	11.0	5.0	11.0	5.5	6.0
Texas	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	5.5	4.0	3.0
Washington	6.0	12.0	6.5	9.5	4.0	9.5	27.0	31.5	29.0	33.0	23.5	38.0
17 States	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	4.3	10.3	15.2	10.7	16.7	12.0	15.7

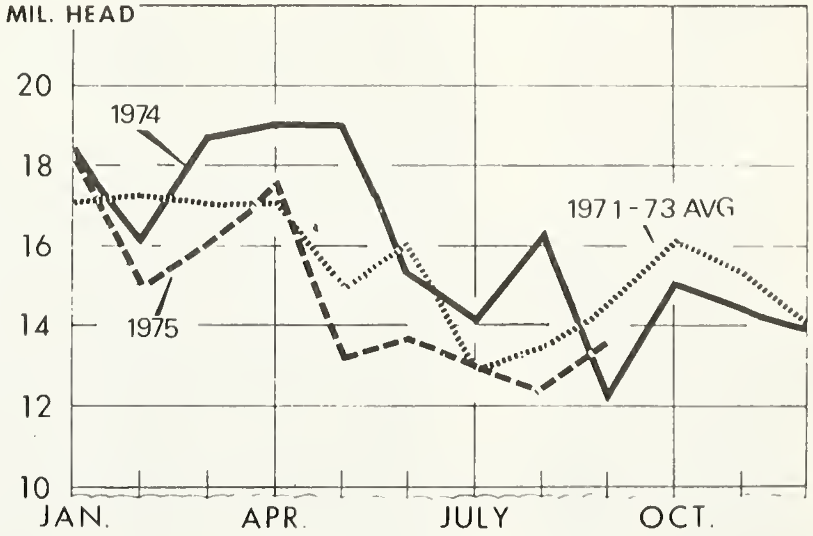
EGG FEED PRICE RATIO*



* NUMBER OF POUNDS OF LAYING FEED EQUIVALENT IN VALUE TO ONE DOZEN EGGS

USDA NEG. ERS 622-75 (11)

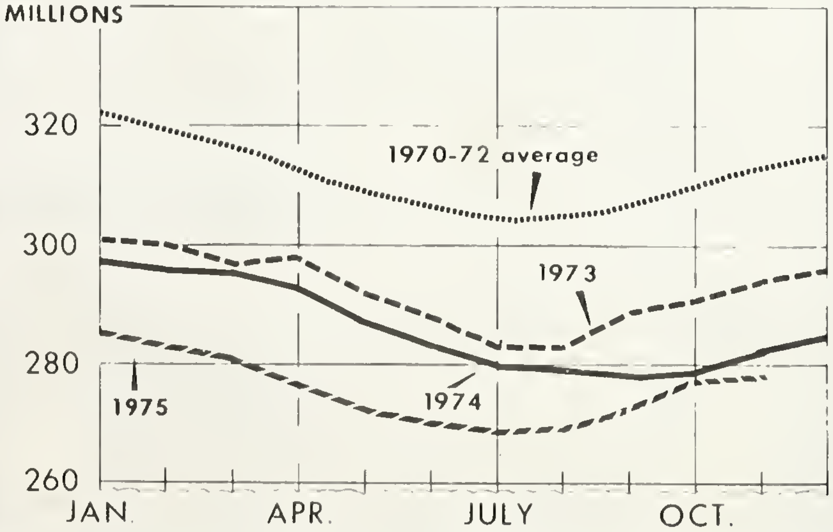
MATURE CHICKEN SLAUGHTER*



* FOWL FROM BREEDER AND MARKET EGG FLOCKS

USDA NEG. ERS 621-75 (11)

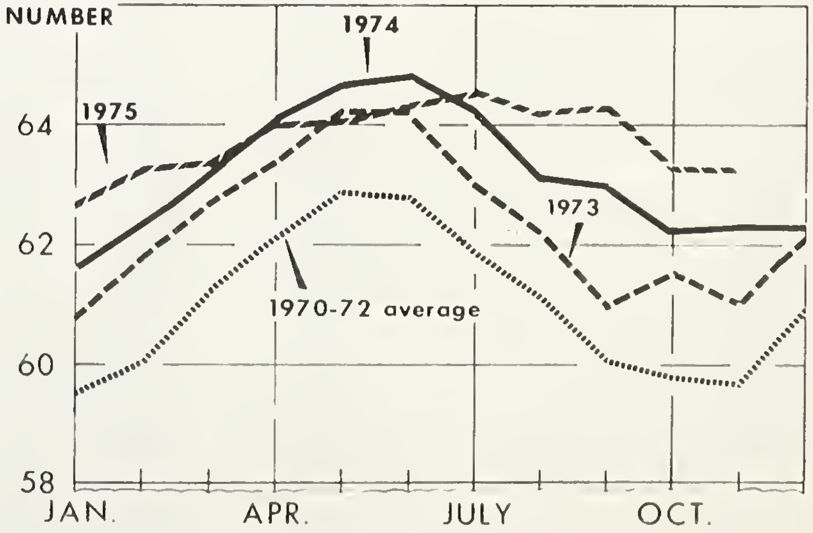
U.S. FLOCK SIZE*



* NUMBER OF LAYERS ON HAND, FIRST OF MONTH

USDA NEG. ERS 619-75 (11)

RATE OF LAY*



* EGGS PER 100 LAYERS, FIRST OF MONTH.

USDA NEG. ERS 620-75 (11)

Egg prices will probably remain strong in early 1976, but average near to slightly below a year earlier during the first quarter of 1976. Prices normally decline as demand for eggs falls after the Christmas-New Year holiday baking period and then pick up again as demand builds for Easter. The experience of the past year makes it extremely difficult to predict how much the expected increased egg production in early 1976 will cause egg prices to drop. This could be a difficult financial period for egg producers, especially since Easter is later than usual next year.

Breaking Use Improved

The latest report of eggs broken under federal inspection showed the number was slightly above a year-earlier. This was the first period since January 1975 that the number has exceeded the comparable period a year earlier. From January through mid-October a total of 14.8 million cases of shell eggs were broken, 13 percent below a year previous. Production of egg products totaled 537 million pounds, down 78 million. The production of liquid eggs for immediate consumption was the only category showing an increase. It was up 22 percent to 137 million pounds. Frozen eggs were down 19 percent and dried eggs dropped 25 percent.

Reduced breaking activity has resulted in the cold storage holdings of eggs being pulled down. On November 1 cold storage holdings of shell eggs and egg products totaled 1.3 million cases (shell equivalent); down from the 1.7 million cases a year earlier and the lowest total for the date since 1966.

Reduced cold storage stocks could result in some pick up in breaking activity in coming months. Demand for egg products for baking use for the Christmas-New Year holiday period is expected to be better than in 1974 because sugar and oil prices are lower. Considering the reduced stocks of egg products, breakers may be forced to increase their breakings in order to meet demand. Also, breakers may take advantage of the expected post-holiday drop in shell egg prices by increasing their activity in order to build up their stocks.

It is questionable whether egg product use will get back to the levels attained in 1974 unless new uses are found. There have been several substitutes for natural egg products introduced in the past couple of years and these substitutes apparently are making inroads into the traditional markets for natural egg products.

Increased Exports and Shipments

The combined shipments to American territories and exports of shell eggs and egg products during the first 9 months of this year, totaled 1.6 million cases (shell equivalent), about 120,000 cases above a year earlier. Exports were up 14 percent to 926,000 cases while shipments showed a 6 percent gain. In both cases, the largest gains occurred during the summer. The gains have occurred in shell egg (including hatching eggs) since there has been a substantial reduction in exports and shipments of egg products. Shell eggs accounted for 59 percent of total exports of eggs and egg products and 88 percent of total shipments, compared with 55 and 78 percent in 1974.

Table 4—Cold storage holdings of high protein foods, November 1, 1975 with comparisons

Item	Unit	November 1, 1973	November 1, 1974	October 1, 1975	November 1, 1975
		Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
Total eggs[1]	Case	1,442	1,711	1,368	1,256
Shell	do.	72	73	72	56
Frozen	Pound	54,107	64,719	51,190	47,408
Total poultry	do.	576,644	743,851	542,110	610,956
Total chicken	do.	121,209	181,141	126,037	121,534
Broilers, fryers and roasters	do.	33,239	36,326	22,900	22,697
Hens	do.	37,114	59,982	49,046	44,466
Other frozen chicken	do.	50,916	84,833	54,091	54,371
Total turkey	do.	450,509	554,637	409,235	482,918
Whole	do.	400,281	479,821	361,509	431,037
Other	do.	50,228	74,816	47,726	51,881
Ducks	do.	4,806	8,075	6,838	6,504
All red meats[2]	do.	643,252	715,423	515,457	566,555
Beef	do.	315,298	350,350	254,927	270,443
Frozen pork	do.	208,602	256,266	174,250	202,348
Pork in cooler	do.	14,998	14,066	12,948	15,274
Total cheese	do.	371,049	512,058	422,239	390,894

[1] Frozen eggs converted on basis of 39.5 pounds to the case. [2] Includes other meat and meat products.

Table 5—Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March, April-June, and July-September, 1974-75

Item	Unit	January-March			April-June			July-September		
		1975	1974	Change from year earlier	1975	1974	Change from year earlier	1975	1974	Change from year earlier
Beginning stocks	Mil. doz.	42.5	33.8	8.7	36.7	31.7	5.0	38.9	44.9	-6.0
Farm production	Mil. doz.	1,336.7	1,392.1	-55.4	1,324.4	1,396.6	-72.2	1,334.5	1,349.0	-14.5
Imports	Mil. doz.	3.0	3.8	-0.8	0.9	1.6	-0.7	1.6	5.9	-4.3
Exports and shipments	Mil. doz.	12.8	11.9	0.9	17.3	18.0	-0.7	18.4	14.1	4.3
Military procurements	Mil. doz.	9.7	13.7	-4.0	12.0	14.3	-2.3	10.0	13.1	-3.1
Eggs used for hatching	Mil. doz.	96.0	101.9	-5.9	100.3	99.7	0.6	90.2	81.7	8.5
Supplies available to civilians for food:										
Total	Mil. doz.	1,263.7	1,302.2	-38.5	1,232.4	1,297.9	-65.5	1,256.4	1,290.9	-34.5
Per capita	No.	71.9	74.7	-2.8	70.1	74.3	-4.2	71.3	73.8	-2.5
Civilian population	Mil.	210.8	209.1	1.7	211.1	209.5	1.6	211.4	209.9	1.5

Imports (mainly shell eggs) during January-September were down over a fourth from a year earlier to 184,000 cases. The largest declines occurred in the summer when imports were 72 percent below the same months last year.

Hatching Use Continue to Gain

The hatch of egg-type and broiler type chicks indicate almost 9.6 million cases of eggs were being used for hatching purposes through September this year. This was 110,000 cases above last year. Hatching use accounted for 7.2 percent of total egg production, up from 6.8 percent last year. Hatcheries will continue to take a larger percentage of total production during the remainder of 1975 and well into 1976.

BROILERS

Output Gains

Despite lagging output during the first 8 months of this year, broiler meat production for all of 1975 likely will total near the record 8,147 million

Table 6—Estimated costs and returns for market eggs[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs all eggs		Wholesale, cartoned Grade A large eggs		Net returns[2,3,5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2,3]	14 metro areas price[2]	
	Cents per dozen	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*
1972					
I	16.2	27.8	42.2	38.2	-4.0
II	17.0	28.6	42.9	35.5	-7.4
III	17.5	29.1	43.4	41.4	-2.1
IV	18.6	30.2	44.6	47.1	2.5
1973					
I	23.7	36.2	52.6	56.7	4.1
II	27.0	39.5	55.9	56.4	0.5
III	37.6	50.1	66.5	73.0	6.5
IV	28.7	41.2	57.6	71.3	13.7
1974					
I	31.2	45.6	63.6	72.3	8.6
II	27.5	41.9	59.9	52.1	-7.8
III	31.4	45.8	63.8	59.9	-3.9
IV	34.1	48.5	66.6	67.8	1.2
1975[4]					
I	30.8	45.2	63.2	65.0	1.8
II	28.3	42.7	60.7	55.0	-5.7
III	29.3	43.7	61.7	61.9	0.2

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly egg production less estimated eggs used for hatching. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for Grade A large eggs. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

pounds, ready-to-cook, produced in 1972. Output in federally inspected plants through September totaled 5,974 million pounds (ready-to-cook weight), compared with 6,116 million in the same period of 1974. The number of birds inspected for slaughter in federally inspected plants at 2,201 million was down 49 million. The average liveweight was 3.74 pounds, down from 3.78 for the same months of 1974.

Broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I	723.9	671.2	3.77	3.77	1,956.1	1,833.0
II	770.0	755.5	3.80	3.76	2,104.7	2,061.5
III	755.7	773.9	3.77	3.70	2,054.9	2,079.6
IV	650.8		3.83		1,801.0	
Annual .	2,900.4		3.79		7,916.8	

Increased output during September-December will more than offset the reduced output of the first 8 months of this year. Producers responded to easing feed prices and rising broiler prices during first half 1975 by increasing hatchery activity and placements of broiler chicks for marketing. As a result, broiler meat output improved from 6 percent below a year earlier in the first quarter of 1975 to only 2 percent below in the second quarter. Output continued below in July-August, but September's output was up 10 percent and resulted in third quarter output being only slightly below July-September 1974.

Weekly slaughter and placement reports indicate that October's output continued well above 1974 levels and that broiler chick placements for November-December marketings were up around 14 percent. Thus, fourth quarter output should be up more than a tenth.

1976 Output Likely to be Record

Broiler production costs during the third quarter this year were not much different than in 1974, but wholesale broiler prices in the 9-city markets averaged nearly 13 cents a pound higher. This was likely the most profitable 3 month period ever experienced by broiler producers in recent history. This, along with expected profits in coming months, will provide the incentive for producers to maintain output to well above a year earlier into 1976. The improved profitability this year has caused producers to increase pullet chick placements in recent months for the broiler hatchery supply flock. During July-October 13 percent more pullets were placed for the hatchery supply flock and these placements will begin to provide eggs for hatching in early 1976. Despite a smaller indicated flock (cummulative placements 7-14 months) in early 1976, we believe there will be enough eggs available to produce 10-12 percent more broilers during the first half of 1976. However, this might be about the upper limit on production for this period.

Broiler Prices

Broiler prices gained more than usual in late spring and early summer as both broiler and red meat output lagged 1974 levels. Rapidly rising hog and cattle prices during this period contributed to a sharp increase in the demand for broilers. The 9-city wholesale price for broilers rose to 54 cents a pound in early July, more than 16 cents above a year earlier. Prices subsequently eased, but they continued to fluctuate in the mid to high 40 cents a pound range through mid-November. The demand for broilers normally declines during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays and little pickup is expected until after the first of the year. With weekly broiler chick placements for marketing during December up 12-20 percent, broiler prices some weeks may drop to the 40 cents a pound level or below. However, prices are expected to recuperate after the holidays and average in the low to mid-40 cent range throughout the first half of 1976. Relatively high prices for pork and beef and increased consumer disposable incomes likely will more than offset the effects of increased broiler meat output during much of the winter and spring.

Broiler prices

Calendar quarters	Liveweight		9-city	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Cents per pound			
I	22.4	24.2	39.3	41.2
II	20.2	25.1	35.3	43.7
III	21.4	29.6	37.7	50.3
IV	23.0		40.7	
Annual ...	21.7		38.2	

Exports Largest Since 1962

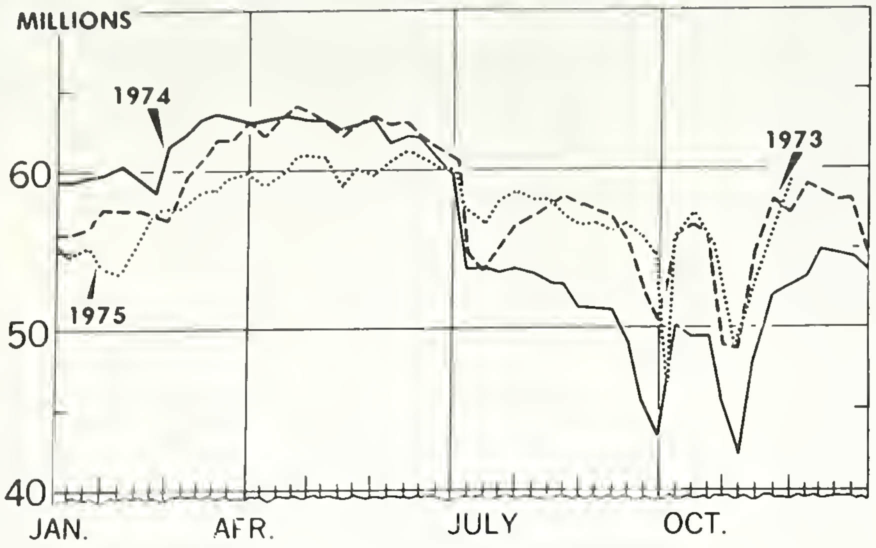
Exports of chicken this year are likely to exceed any year since 1962. Whole young chicken and chicken parts during January-September totaled nearly 100 million pounds (ready-to-cook weight), up 10 percent from the same months of 1974 and the largest export total for this period since the 145 million pounds in 1962. As in other recent years, most of the 1975 exports went to non-European

Table 7—Broiler: Eggs set and broiler chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1973-1975

Week ending Saturday		Eggs set			Percent of previous year			Chicks placed			Percent of previous year		
		1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
		Thousand	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
December[1]	1	71,022	72,644	66,405	102	102	91	57,885	58,991	53,156	101	102	90
	8	66,722	67,519	65,376	93	101	97	57,668	58,826	54,881	100	102	93
	15	69,778	73,067	66,507	97	105	91	57,090	58,062	54,626	99	102	94
	22	69,711	73,524	66,249	96	105	90	57,142	58,683	54,478	103	102	93
	29	69,617	73,099	66,280	94	105	91	52,732	54,650	53,831	91	103	99
January	5	71,220	73,609	65,316	96	103	89	56,198	59,653	55,269	97	106	93
	12	70,560	74,225	63,811	94	105	86	56,059	59,375	54,877	95	106	92
	19	71,404	72,931	66,252	93	102	91	56,375	59,679	55,141	95	106	92
	26	71,326	71,875	67,876	92	100	94	57,586	59,851	53,996	97	104	90
February	2	70,863	75,227	69,062	91	106	92	57,435	60,371	53,260	96	105	88
	9	73,362	76,073	69,809	93	103	92	57,542	59,785	55,061	94	104	92
	16	74,865	77,347	70,891	95	103	92	57,293	58,824	57,083	92	103	97
	23	76,291	77,871	71,150	97	101	91	56,822	61,760	57,661	90	109	93
March	2	76,503	77,847	71,648	96	102	92	59,669	62,475	57,796	94	105	93
	9	76,581	76,807	71,656	96	100	93	60,731	63,459	58,678	96	104	92
	16	76,579	76,363	71,171	96	100	93	61,874	63,752	58,915	98	103	92
	23	78,320	77,430	72,538	98	99	94	61,883	63,778	59,670	96	103	94
	30	78,923	78,197	73,300	98	99	94	62,574	63,156	59,891	97	101	95
April	6	78,611	77,019	73,610	97	98	96	62,161	62,386	59,170	97	100	95
	13	78,012	77,565	72,917	97	99	94	63,482	62,919	59,775	98	99	95
	20	77,028	76,689	71,398	97	100	93	64,167	63,468	60,763	99	99	96
	27	78,168	77,473	72,956	97	98	94	63,785	63,259	60,892	97	99	96
May	4	78,340	77,327	73,542	98	99	95	63,145	63,481	60,699	97	101	96
	11	77,924	75,665	73,421	98	97	97	62,164	62,620	59,055	97	101	94
	18	78,301	76,378	73,624	98	97	96	62,856	62,944	60,170	97	100	96
	25	77,867	76,499	73,830	99	98	97	63,503	63,421	59,828	98	100	94
June	1	77,375	75,166	74,209	98	98	99	62,925	61,810	60,530	98	98	98
	8	76,023	74,426	72,476	96	98	97	63,162	62,096	61,083	99	98	98
	15	69,533	67,307	70,128	98	96	104	62,230	62,001	60,500	98	100	98
	22	67,472	67,271	69,727	92	100	104	61,479	60,433	60,207	98	98	100
	29	69,606	67,748	71,687	92	98	106	60,698	59,764	60,237	96	98	101
July	6	70,569	67,355	72,225	92	95	107	54,683	53,911	57,489	98	99	107
	13	71,568	66,700	71,305	93	93	107	53,697	53,813	56,915	93	100	106
	20	72,713	65,703	71,290	95	90	109	55,119	53,789	58,256	92	98	108
	27	72,546	65,229	69,866	97	90	107	56,553	53,903	58,586	95	95	109
August	3	72,048	64,361	69,706	98	89	108	57,192	53,607	58,024	95	94	108
	10	71,712	63,529	69,586	100	88	110	58,183	52,981	58,056	97	91	110
	17	71,121	62,824	68,490	99	88	109	58,387	52,641	57,349	100	90	109
	24	71,237	63,017	69,305	99	88	110	57,726	51,640	56,650	101	89	110
	31	66,525	61,194	68,831	101	91	112	57,381	51,417	56,746	100	90	110
September	7	64,284	56,226	66,213	107	88	118	56,897	51,427	56,029	99	90	109
	14	70,213	54,500	58,738	98	77	108	56,523	51,361	56,592	102	91	110
	21	70,966	61,831	68,023	100	87	110	53,016	49,116	55,978	109	93	114
	28	69,552	60,193	69,704	103	87	116	50,531	45,597	54,027	101	90	118
October	5	61,920	56,331	66,718	104	90	118	56,041	43,450	46,502	98	78	107
	12	60,624	51,818	59,539	94	86	115	56,547	50,040	55,900	100	88	112
	19	68,326	58,987	63,577	99	86	108	55,795	49,688	57,292	104	89	115
	26	72,325	63,252	69,346	101	87	110	48,973	45,597	55,231	104	93	121
November	2	71,132	64,159	72,025	105	90	112	48,744	42,106	48,608	96	86	115
	9	72,778	64,422	70,211	101	88	109	55,006	48,019	52,050	100	87	108
	16	72,620	66,265	72,302	101	91	109	58,156	52,079	57,066	101	90	110
	23	72,020	66,312	71,753	101	92	108	57,102	52,733	59,397	101	92	113
Total		3,764,706	3,616,396	3,617,575	97	96	100	3,022,567	2,954,647	2,963,922	98	98	100

[1] December preceding year.

WEEKLY BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS*

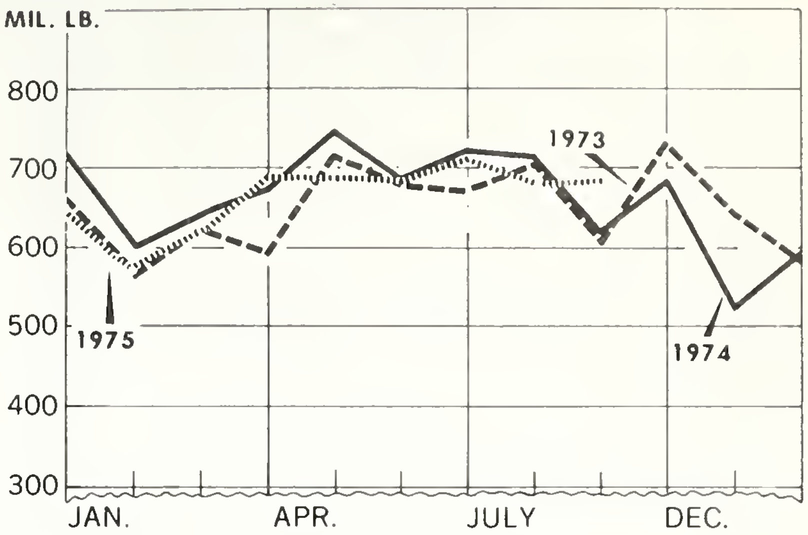


*21 STATES

USDA

NEG. ERS 8223-75 (11)

BROILER SLAUGHTER *

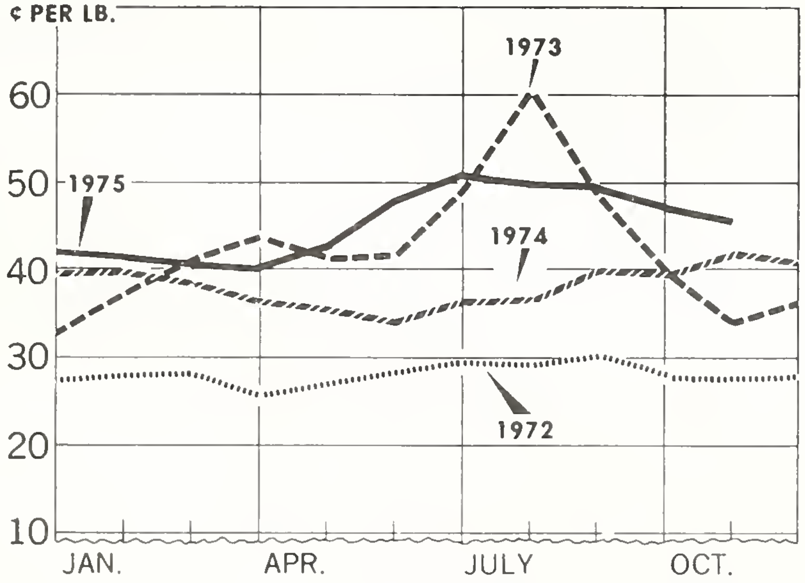


* CERTIFIED READY TO COOK. UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

USDA

NEG. ERS 1019-75 (11)

BROILER PRICES*

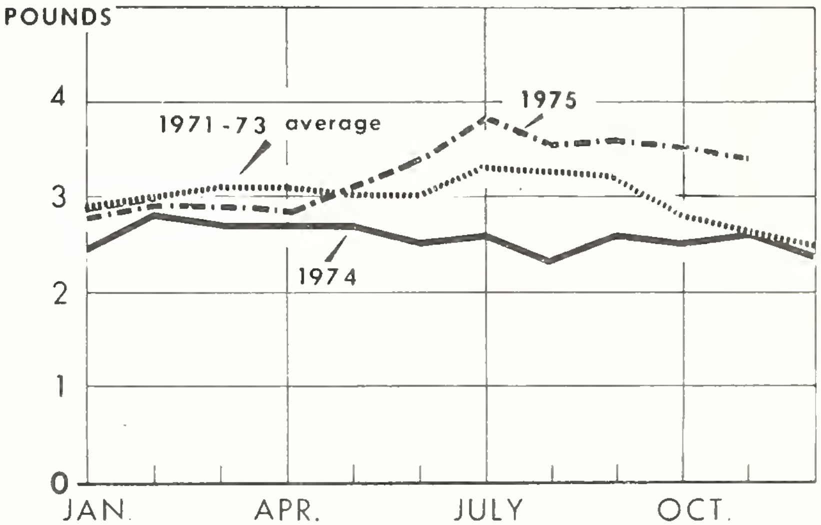


* NINE-CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE

USDA

NEG. ERS 64-75 (11)

BROILER FEED PRICE RATIO*



* NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BROILER GROWER FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO ONE POUND OF BROILER LIVE WEIGHT

USDA

NEG. ERS 623-75 (11)

Table 8—Estimated costs and returns for broilers[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight		Wholesale ready-to-cook		Net returns[2,3,5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2,3]	9-city weighted average price[2]	
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1972					
I	8.3	13.6	27.2	27.8	0.6
II	8.8	14.2	28.0	27.2	-0.7
III	9.2	14.6	28.5	29.6	1.1
IV	9.7	15.0	29.2	28.0	-1.2
1973					
I	12.2	18.0	34.0	37.0	3.0
II	14.2	20.1	36.9	42.2	5.4
III	21.2	27.0	46.5	52.8	6.3
IV	17.6	23.4	41.5	37.2	-4.3
1974					
I	16.1	22.3	40.5	39.3	-1.2
II	15.2	21.3	39.2	35.3	-3.9
III	14.5	20.7	38.3	37.6	-0.7
IV	17.7	23.8	42.6	40.4	-2.3
1975[4]					
I	16.4	22.6	40.9	41.2	0.3
II	14.5	20.7	38.3	43.7	5.3
III	14.5	20.7	38.4	50.3	11.9

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly broiler slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for ready-to-cook broilers. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

countries; whereas, in 1962 over 70 percent went to the European Community. Chicken parts, excluding livers, accounted for 86 percent of the total. Exports of other chicken (largely mature chicken from the breeder and laying flocks) totaled 4.8 million pounds compared with 1.7 million in 1974.

USDA Chicken Purchases

Through November USDA had contracted to purchase 21 million pounds of frozen cut-up chicken, 72,000 pounds of bulk packed cut-up chicken and 72,000 pounds of fully cooked-fried, frozen cut-up chicken at a cost of $11.4 million. During this period in 1974 purchases totaled 21.9 million pounds at a cost of $10.4 million. However, purchases in 1974 were begun in July, while in 1975 the first purchases were made in September. In addition, USDA purchased 14.5 million pounds of canned boned chicken compared with 35.2 million pounds in the same period of 1974.

Consumption Lower in 1975

Per capita consumption of total chicken meat in 1975 likely will be down about a half pound from 1974's 41.1 pounds. The consumption of young chicken (primarily broilers) is expected to total about 0.2 pounds below last year's 37.5 pounds per person.

Consumption was down sharply in early 1975, but July-September use may have about matched a year ago and October-December use will be up substantially from 1974. Consumption will be up sharply in the first half of 1976, corresponding to the expected 10 percent increase in broiler output.

The use of other chicken in 1975 may only total about 3.3 pounds per person, compared with 3.6 pounds in 1974. Lower use this year will result largely from reduced slaughter of mature hens.

TURKEYS

Output Rises

The 1975 turkey crop is estimated to total 123 million birds. This would be down 6 percent from last year and reflects the 5 percent fewer poults hatched during September 1974-August 1975. Heavy breeds are down around 7 percent to 108 million, while light breeds dropped only about 1 percent.

Turkey meat production this year likely will drop 7-8 percent from 1974. Through September, output was down 13 percent as both the number of turkeys marketed and the average liveweight was down. There were 12 percent fewer turkeys marketed at a little more than 1 percent lighter weight. The largest percentage declines occurred in the first half of the year when output was off 20 percent. Output during the last quarter of this year likely will rise further and may exceed a year ago by around 6 percent.

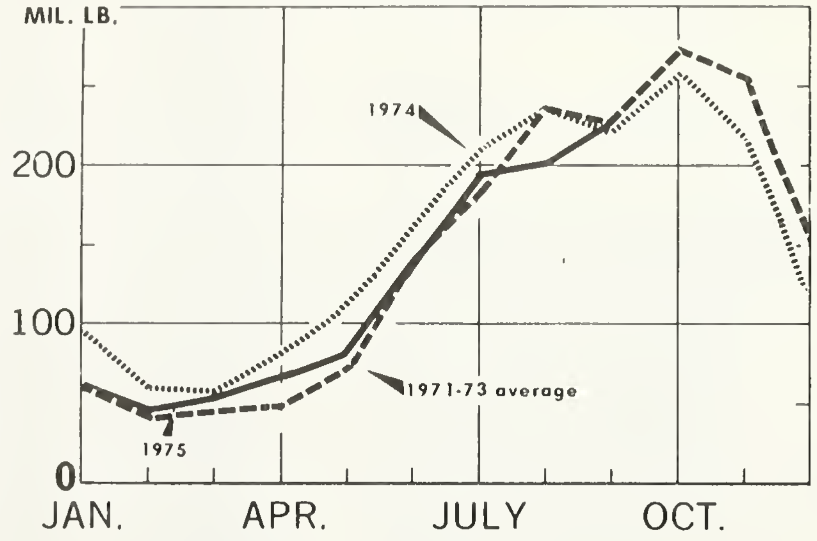
Although production will be above a year ago in the closing months of 1975, the available supplies

Table 9—Turkey: Number raised on farms

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			Total all breeds		
	1974	1975	1975 as % of 1974	1974	1975	1975 as % of 1974	1974	1975	1975 as % of 1974
	1,000 head		*Percent*	*1,000 head*		*Percent*	*1,000 head*		*Percent*
Alabama	10	16	160	8	1	13	18	17	94
Arkansas[1]							7,673	5,765	75
California	15,798	15,402	97	2,090	762	36	17,888	16,164	90
Colorado[1]							3,501	3,525	101
Connecticut	48	38	79	3	2	67	51	40	78
Delaware	111	228	205	8	2	25	119	230	193
Georgia	1,712	1,160	68				1,712	1,160	68
Illinois	520	445	86				520	445	86
Indiana	5,510	4,300	78	902	810	90	6,412	5,110	80
Iowa	6,661	6,145	92	73	23	32	6,734	6,168	92
Kansas	203	152	75	22	2	9	225	154	68
Kentucky	5	4	80	9			14	4	29
Louisiana	2	2	100				2	2	100
Maine	5	3	60	2	3	150	7	6	86
Maryland	31	39	126		1		31	40	129
Massachusetts	139	124	89	33	22	67	172	146	85
Michigan	968	1,367	141	3			971	1,367	141
Minnesota	16,200	15,163	94	5,734	7,008	122	21,914	22,171	101
Missouri[1]							9,497	8,800	84
Nebraska	557	500	90				557	500	90
New Hampshire	24	18	75	4	3	75	28	21	75
New Jersey	72	63	88	12	6	50	84	69	82
New York[1]							166	139	84
North Carolina[1]							14,944	14,650	98
North Dakota	735	821	112	15	70		750	891	119
Ohio	2,725	2,550	94	734	450	61	3,459	3,000	87
Oklahoma[1]							1,600	1,568	98
Oregon[1]							1,130	1,140	101
Pennsylvania	2,406	2,217	92	545	439	81	2,951	2,656	90
Rhode Island	11	8	73				11	8	73
South Carolina	2,155	1,710	79	123	330	268	2,278	2,040	90
South Dakota	588	531	90	307	420	137	895	951	106
Tennessee	5	4	80	5			10	4	40
Texas	8,500	8,800	104	280	145	52	8,780	8,945	102
Utah	3,438	3,499	102	33	14	42	3,471	3,513	101
Vermont	12	7	58				12	7	58
Virginia	5,016	5,166	103	994	1,014	102	6,010	6,180	103
Washington	416	184	44		23		416	207	50
West Virginia	605	615	102	1,025	1,043	102	1,630	1,658	102
Wisconsin	4,597	4,914	107	25	8	32	4,622	4,922	106
Other States[2]	59	35	59	3	1	33	62	36	58
U.S. Total	116,062	108,488	93	15,285	15,131	99	131,347	123,619	94

[1] Breakdown by breeds not publiched to avoid disclosing individual operations. [2] Arizona, Florida, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

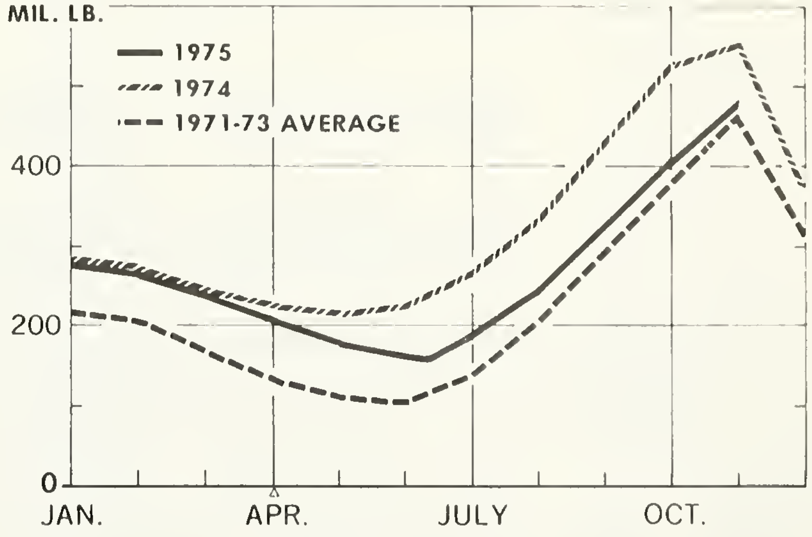
TURKEY PRODUCTION BY MONTHS*



*TOTAL TURKEY CERTIFIED, READY TO COOK WEIGHT

USDA NEG. ERS 844-75 (11)

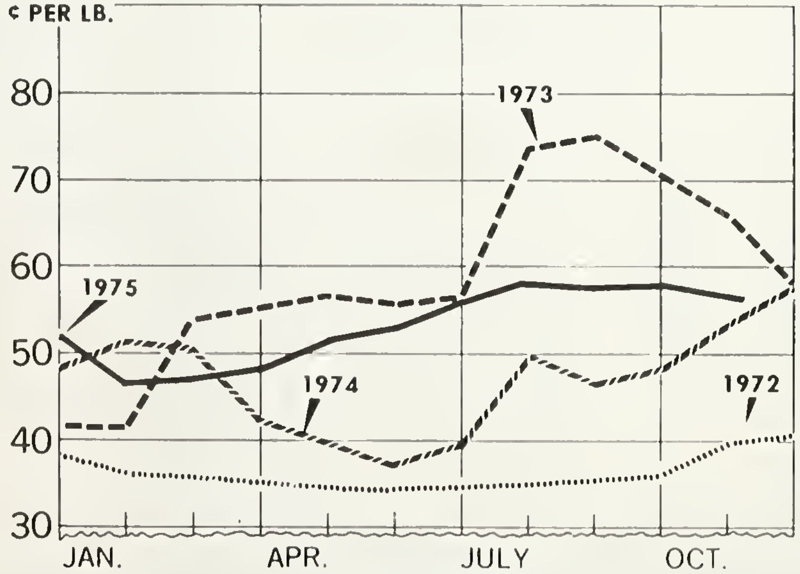
TURKEY COLD STORAGE STOCKS *



* FIRST OF MONTH   Δ PRELIMINARY

USDA NEG. ERS 5333-75 (11)

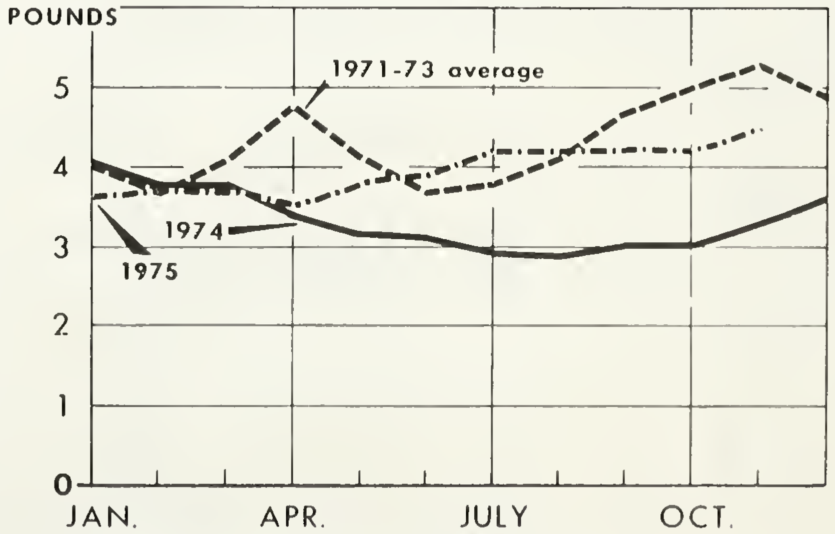
TURKEY PRICES*



* YOUNG HENS 8-16 POUNDS NEW YORK

USDA NEG. ERS 67-75 (11)

TURKEY FEED PRICE RATIO*



* NUMBER OF POUNDS OF TURKEY GROWER FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO ONE POUND OF TURKEY LIVE WEIGHT.

USDA NEG. ERS 624-75 (11)

Turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Mil.	*Mil.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
I	15.1	12.3	18.3	17.1	216.1	166.4
II	26.6	21.8	16.8	16.7	353.1	289.0
III	47.0	44.0	18.0	17.9	670.4	625.5
IV	38.0		19.8		596.2	
Annual .	126.8		18.4		1,835.8	

will be lower. Cold storage turkey stocks were worked down in 1975 from the record levels of 1974. Turkey stocks in cold storage on November 1 totaled 483 million pounds, 72 million below November 1, 1974, but still 32 million pounds above 2 years earlier.

Larger First Half 1976 Production

Turkey meat output in the first half of 1976, although seasonally small, likely will be substantially above the reduced first half of 1975. Poult production increased sharply, relative to a year earlier, in late summer after lagging behind during the first half of 1975. There were 39 percent more poults hatched during September, the first month of the 1975/76 hatching season. The increase dropped off to only 7 percent in October and turkey eggs in incubators on November 1 were up 6 percent. But, weekly egg sets in 9 major turkey producing States during the first 2 weeks of November were up around 30 percent. Most of the turkeys hatched during September on will be marketed in 1976. Turkey production has been relatively profitable in recent months and this likely will cause producers to continue producing more poults for marketing at least during the first half of 1976.

Despite the expected increase in early 1976 output, available turkey meat supplies likely will lag a year earlier. Reduced January 1, 1976 cold storage stocks probably will more than offset the increase in output through mid-1976.

Turkey Prices Strong

Turkey prices in 1975 trended steadily upward from mid-February through August as turkey supplies lagged and prices of competing meats rose. Since August, prices have seesawed, but remained in a narrow price range. New York wholesale prices for 8-16 pound young hen turkeys in late November averaged around 57 cents a pound, about 1 cent above a year earlier. Some small further price strength may be forthcoming before the close of 1975. Prices likely will decline seasonally after the holidays, but stay above a year earlier during the winter despite the expected increased production. However, spring prices may not increase as much

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Liveweight		New York wholesale			
			Young hens 8-16 pounds		Young toms 14-20 pounds	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
	Cents per pound					
I	33.2	31.0	50.2	48.6	47.7	46.3
II	25.3	30.6	39.8	51.1	37.4	46.6
III	25.8	35.1	45.4	57.1	40.9	55.3
IV	30.7		53.3		49.7	
Annual .	28.8		47.2		43.9	

Table 10—Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 9 States reporting weekly, 1974-75

Month	United States				Period[2]	9-States[1]					
	Hatch		Change from year earlier			Hatch			Egg settings advanced 4 weeks		
	1974	1975	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month		1974	1975	Change from year earlier	1974	1975	Change from year earlier
January	10,896	8,716	-20	-22	Dec. 29-Feb. 1	9,901	8,127	-18	15,150	12,045	-20
February	13,987	12,197	-13	-16	Feb. 2-Mar. 1	11,107	9,363	-16	16,638	13,580	-18
March	19,440	16,294	-16	-21	Mar. 2-Mar. 29	13,621	10,987	-19	20,109	15,968	-21
April	20,650	18,921	-8	-15	Mar. 30-May 3	18,396	16,924	-8	28,128	24,505	-13
May	20,068	19,272	-4	-11	May 4-May 31	13,947	14,446	4	22,604	20,252	-10
June	17,099	17,652	3	-6	June 1-June 28	12,807	13,196	3	21,813	21,007	-4
July	12,954	14,340	11	4	June 29-Aug. 2	11,462	12,965	13	19,626	21,260	8
August	6,052	8,604	42	34	Aug. 3-Aug. 30	4,356	6,629	52	7,548	10,859	44
September	3,170	4,396	39	30	Aug. 31-Sept. 27 . .	2,429	3,570	47	4,214	5,851	39
October	4,193	4,482	7	2	Sept. 28-Nov. 1 . . .	4,041	4,310	7	6,311	6,444	2
November	4,987			6	Nov. 2-Nov. 29				5,798	6,083	5
December	6,523				Nov. 30-Dec. 28 . . .						

[1] The nine States are: California, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and North Carolina. [2] Weeks of 1974-75 and corresponding weeks of 1973-74.

Table 11—Turkeys: Monthly hatchings by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1974-76

Month of marketing	Light breed advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds: Hens advanced 5 months			Heavy breeds: Toms advanced 6 months			All turkey: Sum of preceding columns*		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
	Million	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*	*Million*
January	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.9	2.6	3.7	6.1	5.9	6.4	10.2	9.1	10.9
February	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.6	3.7	5.6	5.1	6.5
March	1.6	1.3		1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	4.3	4.1	
April	1.6	1.3		1.9	1.8		1.4	1.5	1.7	4.9	4.6	
May	1.3	1.2		3.3	2.6		1.9	1.8		6.5	5.7	
June	1.2	1.4		4.8	3.7		3.3	2.6		9.2	7.8	
July	1.5	1.5		6.4	5.4		4.8	3.7		12.7	10.6	
August	1.5	1.6		9.0	7.4		6.4	5.4		16.8	14.4	
September	1.4	1.6		9.6	8.6		9.0	7.4		19.9	17.6	
October	1.4	1.4		9.3	8.9		9.6	8.6		20.3	18.9	
November	1.1	1.5		7.9	8.1		9.3	8.9		18.3	18.5	
December	0.8	1.3		5.9	6.4		7.9	8.1		14.6	15.8	

*Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

as in 1975 and prices could drop below a year earlier. Relatively low pork production, higher red meat prices, and reduced cold storage stocks will bolster turkey prices in the first half.

Lower Turkey Stocks

The large turkey stocks carried into 1975 have been worked down to well below year-earlier levels, largely as a result of lagging production during the first 8 months of 1975. Turkey stocks on November 1 totaled 483 million pounds, 72 million below November 1, 1974. Turkey stocks on January 1, 1976 may be down around a third from the 275 million pounds on January 1, 1975. This would be a relatively low level and the smallest since the 192 million pounds of 1970. The largest carryover stocks ever occurred in 1968 when January 1 stocks totaled 367 million pounds.

Exports Gain in Recent Months

Exports of turkey meat this year have increased sharply since midyear. Exports during January-September totaled 30.2 million pounds, compared with 28.7 million for the same months of 1974. Exports for the first 6 months of this year were down about 8 percent, but they were up about 28 percent during July-September from the reduced levels of a year earlier.

USDA Purchases of Turkey Ends

USDA resumed purchases of turkey meat in August this year for use in school lunches and also for feeding programs for the elderly. Purchases through October 22 totaled 19.2 million pounds of ready-to-cook whole turkey, and 140,000 pounds of bulk packed turkey at a total cost of $11.1 million. With the October 22 purchases, USDA announced no further purchases would be made because program needs had been filled. This year's purchases were well below the 52.6 million pounds of 1974 when purchases began in July and continued through the balance of the year.

Consumption Lower in 1975

Turkey meat consumption in 1975 will be down less than production because cold storage stocks were worked down. Consumption for all of 1975 may total around 8.5 pounds per person, down from 8.8 pounds in 1974 and well below the record 9 pounds consumed in 1972.

EGGS AND POULTRY AS SOURCES OF PROTEIN

Eggs and poultry meats are among the most economical of meats and meat alternates as sources of protein. And, according to USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), "One way to find good buys among meats and meat alternatives is to compare the cost of amounts in those that provide equal protein."

Table 12 shows the amount of meat and meat alternatives necessary to provide 20 grams of protein and 3 ounces of cooked lean meat. Also shown, based on September 1975 retail prices, is the cost of 20 grams of protein from these and of 3 ounces of cooked lean meat.

Twenty grams of protein supply one-third of the recommended daily allowance for a 20-year-old man. And a 3-ounce serving of cooked lean meat from chicken, turkey, beef, veal, pork, lamb or fish provides 20 grams or more of protein.

ARS home economists point out that well over a serving of some meats and alternatives is required

Table 12—Costs of amounts of specified meats and meat alternatives to provide 3 ounces of cooked lean and 20 grams of protein at September 1975 prices

Food	Market unit	Retail price per market unit[1]	Portion of market unit to provide		Cost of amounts to provide	
			20 grams protein[2]	3 ounces of cooked lean	20 grams protein	3 ounces of cooked lean
Dry Beans	lb.	$0.38	.24		$0.09	
Peanut Butter	12. oz.	.67	.23		.16	
Bread, White enriched	lb.	.35	.51		.18	
Eggs, Large	doz.	.80	.25		.20	
Beef, Liver	lb.	.84	.24	.27	.20	$0.23
Hamburger	lb.	.90	.24	.26	.22	.23
Bean Soup, canned	11.5 oz.	.26	.96		.25	
Milk, Whole fluid	Half Gal.	.78	.29		.23	
Chicken whole, ready-to-cook	lb.	.70	.37	.48	.26	.34
Turkey, ready-to-cook	lb.	.76	.35	.40	.27	.30
Tuna, canned	6.5 oz.	.60	.44		.27	
American Process Cheese	8 oz.	.78	.38		.30	
Chicken Breast	lb.	1.18	.25	.35	.30	.41
Pork, Picnic	lb.	.98	.32	.46	.32	.45
Ham, Whole	lb.	1.32	.29	.35	.38	.46
Chuck Roast of Beef, Bone in	lb.	1.08	.35	.45	.38	.48
Round Beefsteak	lb.	1.94	.22	.34	.42	.66
Liverwurst	8 oz.	.77	.60		.46	
Frankfurters	lb.	1.26	.36		.46	
Salami	8 oz.	.92	.50		.46	
Ham, canned	lb.	2.00	.24	.25	.48	.50
Rump Roast of Beef, Boned	lb.	1.88	.26	.34	.48	.64
Sardines, canned	4 oz.	.52	.94		.49	
Pork Loin Roast	lb.	1.59	.33	.50	.53	.79
Bologna	8 oz.	.84	.73		.61	
Sirloin Beefsteak	lb.	2.16	.28	.43	.61	.93
Rib Roast of Beef	lb.	1.94	.33	.45	.64	.78
Veal Cutlets	lb.	3.21	.21	.25	.69	.80
Pork, Chops, Center Cut	lb.	2.06	.35	.45	.71	.93
Pork Sausage	lb.	1.61	.52		.83	
Lamb Chops, Loin	lb.	2.83	.31	.46	.87	1.30
Porterhouse Steak	lb.	2.60	.34	.52	.88	1.35
Bacon, Sliced	lb.	2.11	.52		1.11	

[1] Average retail prices in U.S. cities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. [2] One-third of the daily amount recommended for a 20-year-old man.

Source: Agricultural Research Service.

to provide the 20 grams of protein. For example, an average of 10 slices of bacon, 3½ frankfurters, 3 eggs, or 4 tablespoons of peanut butter are required. Of course, these foods are often served with other sources of protein. Bread and other grain products, such as pasta and rice, are often used with smaller amounts of eggs, poultry, red meats, fish or cheese as main dishes. The high quality protein in eggs, meat, and cheese enchances the lower quality of protein in cereal products.

Based on September 1975 average retail prices, only dry beans and peanut butter provide a more economical source of high quality protein than eggs. Chicken and turkey are near the top of the list for the most economical meat buys. The cost of 20 grams of protein from beef liver and hamburger was slightly below that for chicken and turkey.

The part of a market unit required to provide a 3-ounce serving of cooked lean meat or 20 grams of protein (table 12) are shown for each meat and meat alternate for which costs were compared. Thus, to figure the cost using a different price, multiply the price of the food by the part of market unit shown.

Table 13—Estimated costs and returns for turkeys[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight		Wholesale ready-to-cook		Net returns[2,3,5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2,3]	New York young hen price[2]	
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1972					
I	11.9	18.9	32.2	36.9	4.7
II	12.9	19.9	33.3	34.8	1.4
III	13.5	20.5	34.1	35.3	1.2
IV	14.1	21.1	34.9	38.5	3.7
1973					
I	15.4	22.9	37.8	45.1	7.3
II	19.8	27.3	43.3	55.9	12.6
III	27.0	34.5	52.3	69.2	16.9
IV	28.2	35.7	53.8	67.2	13.4
1974					
I	22.1	30.3	48.4	49.9	1.6
II	23.6	31.8	50.2	39.2	-11.0
III	19.9	28.1	45.6	45.6	-0.1
IV	24.8	33.0	51.7	52.1	0.4
1975[4]					
I	25.6	33.8	52.8	48.9	-3.9
II	21.6	29.8	47.7	51.7	4.0
III	21.3	29.5	47.4	57.1	9.7

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly turkey slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for heavy young turkey hens. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

Table 14—Factors influencing and indicative of the demand for eggs and poultry, 1960-75[1]

Year	Total population July 1[2]	Average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index (1967=100)	Civilian per capita disappearance				Prices received by farmers			BLS retail price		
					Eggs	Ready-to-cook basis			Eggs per dozen	Non-broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound	Grade A large eggs per dozen	Broilers and fryers per pound	Turkeys per pound
						Chicken		Turkey						
						Broilers	Other							
	Million	*Million*	*Dollars*		*Number*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1960	180.7	65.8	1,937	88.7	334	23.4	4.4	6.2	36.1	12.2	25.4	57.3	42.7	
1961	183.7	65.7	1,984	89.6	328	25.9	4.0	7.4	35.6	10.1	18.9	57.3	38.5	
1962	186.5	66.7	2,065	90.6	326	25.8	4.1	7.0	33.8	10.2	21.6	54.0	40.7	
1963	189.2	67.8	2,138	91.7	317	27.1	3.7	6.8	34.5	10.0	22.3	55.1	40.1	
1964	191.8	69.3	2,283	92.9	318	27.7	3.5	7.4	33.8	9.2	21.0	53.9	37.8	[3] 46.7
1965	194.2	71.1	2,436	94.5	314	29.6	3.8	7.5	33.7	8.9	22.2	52.7	39.0	48.4
1966	196.5	72.9	2,604	97.2	313	32.0	3.6	7.8	39.1	9.7	23.1	59.9	41.3	50.6
1967	198.6	74.4	2,749	100.0	320	32.4	4.1	8.6	31.3	7.9	19.6	49.6	38.1	48.8
1968	200.6	75.9	2,945	104.2	316	32.8	3.9	7.9	34.0	8.2	20.5	52.9	39.8	46.4
1969	202.6	77.9	3,130	109.8	310	34.8	3.6	8.3	40.0	9.7	22.4	62.1	42.2	48.8
1970	204.8	78.6	3,376	116.3	311	36.9	3.6	8.0	37.7	8.8	22.6	61.4	40.8	55.9
1971	207.0	79.1	3,605	121.3	314	36.7	3.7	8.4	31.1	7.8	22.1	52.9	41.0	54.6
1972	208.8	81.7	3,843	125.3	307	38.4	3.6	9.0	31.7	9.1	22.2	52.4	41.4	55.3
1973	210.4	84.4	4,295	133.1	294	37.4	3.3	8.5	54.1	16.1	38.2	78.1	59.6	73.5
1974[4]	211.9	85.9	4,623	147.7	287	37.5	3.6	8.8	52.9	9.4	28.0	78.3	56.0	72.7
1975[5]	213.6	84.8	5,005	161.0	279	37.3	3.3	8.5	52.4	10.7	34.4	77.0	63.2	72.6

[1] Includes available data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. [2] Includes armed forces overseas. [3] Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Series began in 1964. [4] Preliminary. [5] Forecast.

Table 15—Prices and price spreads for eggs and frying chickens, for 10-city average and selected cities

Item	Grade A large eggs			U.S. grade A fryers		
	July 1975	August 1975	September 1975	July 1975	August 1975	September 1975
	Cents per dozen	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per dozen*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
10-city Average prices						
Farm price	44.1	47.4	53.1	41.0	39.7	40.7
Price to retailer	59.6	62.5	68.4	54.3	54.4	56.1
Retail price	70.1	73.8	80.0	68.6	70.0	70.2
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	26.0	26.4	26.9	27.6	30.3	29.5
Farm to retailer	15.5	15.1	15.3	13.3	14.7	15.4
Retail	10.5	11.3	11.6	14.3	15.6	14.1
New York prices						
Farm price	43.2	46.2	52.2	41.9	40.8	42.1
Price to retailer	59.8	62.8	68.8	54.2	53.0	54.5
Retail price	77.4	80.8	87.9	75.2	73.4	76.3
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	34.2	34.6	35.7	33.3	32.6	34.2
Farm to retailer	16.6	16.6	16.6	12.3	12.2	12.4
Retail	17.6	18.0	19.1	21.0	20.4	21.8
Boston prices						
Farm price	51.0	51.3	58.2	42.8	41.8	42.9
Price to retailer	65.5	63.5	72.5	52.5	53.0	55.5
Retail price	79.1	79.2	92.4	76.6	75.7	77.4
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	28.1	27.9	34.2	33.8	33.9	34.5
Farm to retailer	14.5	12.2	14.3	9.7	11.2	12.6
Retail	13.6	15.7	19.9	24.1	22.7	21.9
Chicago prices						
Farm price	41.8	44.9	50.3	42.0	39.6	40.6
Price to retailer	58.5	61.5	65.0	54.0	53.0	54.8
Retail price	66.8	70.7	76.2	66.3	69.2	68.5
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	25.0	25.8	25.9	24.3	29.6	27.9
Farm to retailer	16.7	16.6	14.7	12.0	13.4	14.2
Retail	8.3	9.2	11.2	12.3	16.2	13.7
St. Louis prices						
Farm price	46.2	49.2	55.2	42.3	39.9	40.7
Price to retailer	59.0	59.5	66.5	55.0	53.8	55.8
Retail price	68.4	72.5	75.9	67.2	68.9	69.7
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	22.2	23.3	20.7	24.9	29.0	29.0
Farm to retailer	12.8	10.3	11.3	12.7	13.9	15.1
Retail	9.4	13.0	9.4	12.2	15.1	13.9
San Fransico prices						
Farm price				37.6	38.3	37.6
Price to retailer				56.5	60.0	59.5
Retail price				72.5	70.3	66.8
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer				34.9	32.0	29.2
Farm to retailer				18.9	21.7	21.9
Retail				16.0	10.3	7.3
Atlanta prices						
Farm price	42.0	45.0	51.0	41.4	39.1	40.4
Price to retailer	56.2	59.5	66.2	52.5	50.8	52.5
Retail price	72.0	72.1	78.1	55.9	66.1	68.2
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	30.0	27.1	27.1	14.5	27.0	27.8
Farm to retailer	14.2	14.5	15.2	11.1	11.7	12.1
Retail	15.8	12.6	11.9	3.4	15.3	15.7

THE ENERGY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR THE POULTRY AND EGG INDUSTRIES[1]

by

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ABSTRACT: Recent increases in energy costs and diminishing energy supplies have intensified the need for information concerning energy use in the poultry industry. Energy use estimates were made for poultry production and marketing. Conservation techniques for the present and the future are proposed as partial solutions to increasing energy costs and energy availability problems.

KEYWORDS: Eggs, broilers, turkeys, energy, production, marketing.

Uses of energy

The poultry and egg industries are users of substantial quantities of various types of energy. In 1974, energy expenditures by these industries were close to $550 million (table 1). With energy price increases in 1975, this level was probably exceeded by about 15 percent. In 1976, dollar costs may rise again as additional energy price hikes occur.

Table 1—Estimated costs of energy in poultry and egg production and marketing, 1974

	Million dollars
Production[1]	126.5
Marketing[2]	
Assembly	65.2
Primary processing	110.8
Further-processing	18.7
Long-distance transportation	73.3
Wholesaling, retailing	153.1
Total	547.6

[1] Broilers, turkey, replacements, other meat chicken, and egg production. [2] Excludes home consumption and eggs used for hatching.

The 1974 energy expenditure levels represented values of only 2 percent of gross farm income and 9 percent of farm-to-consumer marketing costs. The production of poultry and eggs alone in 1974 required 195 million gallons of propane, 49 million Therms of natural gas, 9 million gallons of fuel oil, 33 thousand tons of coal, 31 million gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel, and 1.4 billion kilowatt hours of electricity (table 2). Somewhat larger quantities of energy are required for performing various marketing activities. Large amounts of energy are also embodied in major inputs used by these industries, such as feed, and packaging and building supplies.

In production, heating fuels (propane, natural gas, fuel oil, and coal) are used mainly for brooding chicks, poults, and other newly hatched birds, with some use in incineration. Electricity is used for lighting, pumping water, ventilation and cooling, and operating automated equipment. Motor fuels (gasoline and diesel fuel) are used for on and off-farm hauling of production inputs and products, cleaning out and spreading manure and litter, and range feeding and management.

In marketing, motor fuels are required for assembling live poultry and eggs, long-distance movement of processed products, and local distribution. Heating fuels help maintain building temperatures, supply hot water, and facilitate some processing operations. Electricity is needed for lighting, air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating processing lines.

The poultry and egg industries require more energy in total than a decade ago, but use slightly less per unit of product. This is due to various factors such as economies of scale in production and marketing, increased density of supply areas, more

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[1] This article is based on a draft manuscript of an Agricultural Economics Report.

Table 2—Energy use in poultry production, by type, United States, 1974

Commodity	Type of energy						
	Propane	Natural gas	Fuel oil	Coal	Gasoline	Diesel	Electricity
	(mil. gal.)	*(mil. therms)*	*(mil. gal.)*	*(1,000 tons)*	*(mil. gal.)*	*(mil. gal.)*	*(mil. kwh.)*
Broilers	122.3	23.9	6.4	18.9	6.2	---	504.1
Turkeys[1]	42.4	12.4	0.5	6.2	5.3	1.6	66.9
Hens[1]	5.1	2.7	0.5	---	9.6	1.8	828.8
Chickens[2]	23.6	5.8	1.2	6.1	5.7	0.9	14.3
Other poultry[3]	1.6	4.5	.2	1.5	0.6	---	1.8
Total[4]	194.9	49.3	8.8	32.7	27.3	4.2	1,415.9

[1] Includes breeders. [2] Mainly laying flock replacements, but includes some non-broiler meat chickens. [3] Ducks, geese, guineas, game birds, etc. [4] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

direct marketing channels, some changes in product forms, and improved technology.

Energy Problems

Adequate and timely supplies of energy are vital to maintaining output and assuring its processing and distribution. Needs can change 20 percent from one year to another solely because of weather conditions.

The use of energy by the poultry and egg industries varies seasonally. Many of the seasonal variations in production are reflected in energy needs in marketing after a time lag. Requirements for propane in production are almost 11 times as large in January as in August. For natural gas, over nine times as much is needed in January as in August. For coal, peak seasonal needs are over nine times the needs in the summer, and about 5.5 times as much fuel oil is needed in January as in the summer. Summer needs for electricity are 1 2/3 as large as in the winter.

Energy requirements for marketing follow the seasonality of poultry slaughter, egg production, and further processing. Adjustments from these patterns occur due to increased requirements for building heating in colder months and summer peaks for ventilation and cooling.

The poultry and egg industries, as large users of gas and petroleum-derived energy forms, have a certain vulnerability to increased prices and short and long-run shortages. Almost all regions are heavy users of propane for brooding and some are particularly dependent on natural gas and fuel oils. There are many instances where natural gas for brooding has been used rather inefficiently (in comparison to its heating value) because of local availability and low prices. Processing plants and other buildings used in marketing operations are often heated with natural gas even in areas far removed from natural gas producing States. Electricity needs in poultry and egg production and marketing peak during the summer months along with the needs for electricity for other purposes.

Most of the growth and development of the poultry and egg industries into the present large-scale efficient operations occurred while energy was cheap and abundant. Many changes involved the adoption of labor-saving technology through increased mechanization. Energy conservation was not a primary motivation; oftentimes more energy in total was required; however, sometimes enhanced scale of operations produced a coincidental result of more efficient energy use. But since energy costs were usually not a major item, little attention was paid to them. However, growing concerns about rising energy prices and limited energy resources now provide ample reason for heightened awareness and better energy management.

Energy Conservation

Despite the commendable record of the poultry and egg industries in reducing the quantities of energy used per unit of output, substantial opportunities exist for achieving additional savings in energy use. In the short-run, energy conservation is mainly a matter of better attention to details plus some expenditures for improvements. These can often yield dollar savings as well as help stretch available supplies.

Improved records of energy use are an essential starting point for energy conservation programs. With such records, it is easier to identify items where current use exceeds average performance standards and also to document post-adjustment savings.

Quantitatively, energy use in production may be reduced 20 to 50 percent in individual cases through such measures as partial house brooding, winterizing side curtains, more efficient lighting schedules, reduced light intensity, following proper ventilation practices, intermittent feeding, adding insulation, and improved building and equipment maintaince practices.

There are many instances where the current energy use of some producers or firms in an area is double that of other producers or firms. Energy conservation programs thus need to be instituted and maintained.

Estimates of possible energy savings in industry range from 10-15 percent for modest efforts to 35-40 percent with major revisions in manufacturing facilities. Savings available to poultry and egg marketing firms may be of similar magnitudes. Optimum building insulation and lighting, more energy-efficient equipment, better ventilation arrangements, improved maintenance, and more attention by management are often cited as needs. Savings can also be achieved in poultry and egg assembly and feed distribution by better route planning.

Long-range Adjustments

A continuation of current concerns about energy supplies and prices and a gradual worsening of the energy crisis can activate widespread changes relating to the energy programs of the poultry and egg industries. These may involve alternative energy forms, structural and institutional changes, substantial capital outlays, and closer relationships with other firms. Many technical, economic, and legal problems surrounding these matters need to be studied.

Some alternative energy sources are: solar energy collection, methane generation, or wind power. Future energy systems may be more mixed in nature than those presently in use, as partial contributions from several sources and "waste" heat saving are integrated into a total package. Solar energy for heating broiler houses is being widely studied, but projected initial costs are high. Solar energy might also be used for other heating and cooling functions. Methane generation involves complex technical and economic issues.

Modification of existing transportation regulations could enhance energy use efficiency and permit more combined-mode arrangements. Greater use of rail movement—given faster movements and better handling—could save costs per ton mile compared with truck movement. Energy-related conflicts between various regulatory programs need to be resolved. Shipping in vacumized containers offers possibilities. A reexamination of irradiation preservation under conditions of large-scale, multiple-commodity operations, and perhaps with public financial aid, is in order. Simplification and standardization of packaging and containers is another possiblity. Another area for study is the substitution of decentralized retailing and direct systematic home deliveries for the present system, which involves much individual travel by consumers to shopping centers.

Poultry and egg firms may also become more involved with on-site private power generation groups to reduce transmission costs and dependency on regional public systems and use wastes. Development of energy parks, involving one or more conventional or nuclear generating plants, could involve the production, processing, and waste programs of poultry and egg firms in a totally integrated system.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 1, 5-6.—Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States														
Average for the month														
Number of layers on farms														
1973	Mil.	300	298	297	295	290	286	283	286	290	293	295	297	293
1974	Mil.	296	296	294	290	285	281	279	278	278	280	283	285	286
1975	Mil.	284	282	279	275	272	270	269	271	275	276			
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1973	No.	1,901	1,742	1,954	1,915	1,991	1,908	1,941	1,908	1,836	1,899	1.847	1,917	228
1974	No.	1,920	1,759	1,977	1,932	2,006	1,938	1,975	1,955	1,879	1,930	1.870	1,934	231
1975	No.	1,952	1,770	1,973	1,920	1,989	1,933	1,994	1,991	1,915	1,964			
Total monthly egg production														
1973	Mil. cs.	15.8	14.4	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.8	15.4	15.2	15.8	184.9
1974	Mil. cs.	15.8	14.5	16.1	15.5	15.9	15.1	15.3	15.1	14.5	15.0	14.7	15.3	183.0
1975	Mil. cs.	15.4	13.9	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.6	15.1			
First of month														
Number of layers on farms														
1973	Mil.	301	300	297	298	292	288	283	283	289	291	294	296	
1974	Mil.	297	296	296	292	287	283	280	279	278	279	282	285	
1975	Mil.	285	283	281	277	272	270	269	269	272	277	278		
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1973	No.	60.8	61.8	62.7	63.4	64.2	64.2	63.0	62.2	61.0	61.5	61.0	62.1	
1974	No.	61.6	62.3	63.4	64.1	64.7	64.8	64.3	63.1	63.0	62.2	62.3	62.3	
1975	No.	62.6	63.2	63.3	64.0	64.0	64.3	64.5	63.2	64.3	63.3	63.3		
Daily rate of egg production														
1973	Mil.	183	185	186	189	188	185	178	176	176	179	180	184	
1974	Mil.	183	184	187	187	186	183	180	176	175	174	175	177	
1975	Mil.	178	179	178	177	174	174	173	170	175	176	176		
Tables 7-9.—Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States														
Eggs produced on farms														
1973	1,000 cs.	15.850	14.433	16,131	15,692	16,047	15,142	15,278	15,161	14,786	15,447	15,153	15,792	184,912
1974	1,000 cs.	15,808	14,453	16.142	15,544	15,872	15,136	15,328	15,111	14,531	15,039	14,703	15,303	182,970
1975	1,000 cs.	15.389	13,875	15,292	14,667	15,006	14,475	14.897	14,967	14,619	15,139			
Storage movement of shell eggs														
1973	1,000 cs.	76	-30	10	-60	2	34	-19	8	24	-14	-5	-33	-7
1974	1,000 cs.	-11	19	17	7	20	3	6	-17	-8	3	-21	-16	2
1975	1,000 cs.	-1	13	-16	-7	43	14	8	-10	-8	-16			
Eggs broken commercially														
1973	1.000 cs.	1,143	1,280	1,456	1,406	1,699	1,862	1,678	1.665	1,596	1.805	1,450	1,201	18.241
1974	1,000 cs.	1,435	1,502	1,821	1,862	2,146	2,109	2,071	1,934	1,642	1,749	1,462	1,242	20,975
1975	1,000 cs.	1,441	1,218	1.215	1,455	1.651	1,898	1,957	1,738	1.698				
Eggs used for hatching														
1973	1,000 cs.	997	1,193	1.207	1,242	1.151	1,053	1,100	1,017	1,039	1.035	1,065	1,099	13,198
1974	1,000 cs.	1,013	1,190	1,193	1,214	1,109	999	969	878	877	908	988	998	12,336
1975	1,000 cs.	958	1,123	1,120	1,153	1,124	1,068	1,049	973	985				
Balance														
1973	1.000 cs.	13,634	11,990	13,458	13,104	13.195	12,193	12,519	12,471	12,127	12,621	12.643	13,525	153,480
1974	1.000 cs.	13,371	11,742	13,111	12,461	12,597	12,025	12.282	12,316	12.020	12,379	12.274	13,079	149,657
1975	1.000 cs.	12,991	11,521	12,973	12,066	12,188	11,495	11,883	12,266	11,944				
Tables 13-14.—Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States														
Chicken and turkey meat, Ready-to-cook weight[1]														
1973	Mil. lb.	844	708	775	717	878	909	946	1,025	905	1,105	990	847	10,649
1974	Mil. lb.	933	766	806	832	944	920	1.002	1,023	898	1,015	800	768	10,707
1975	Mil. lb.	781	676	736	825	831	884	967	942	978	1,067			
Total red meat, carcass weight[2]														
1973	Mil. lb.	3,176	2,723	2,979	2,579	3.051	2,799	2.651	2,704	2,635	3,225	3,079	2,894	34,495
1974	Mil. lb.	3,255	2,661	3,098	3,149	3,266	2,945	3,026	3,132	3,074	3,471	3,155	3,088	37,323
1975	Mil. lb.	3,307	2,878	2,957	3,088	2,864	2,832	2,841	2,860	3,089	3,339			
Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Young														
1973	Mil. lb.	662.1	566.2	621.4	594.4	712.1	680.0	673.6	703.5	609.5	733.5	641.7	588.2	7,786
1974	Mil. lb.	713.1	601.2	641.9	672.4	745.0	687.2	720.1	713.8	621.1	686.9	524.5	589.6	7,917
1975	Mil. lb.	646.2	570.2	616.6	688.3	690.1	683.1	714.2	680.5	684.9	739.8			
Mature														
1973	Mil. lb.	46.7	47.5	47.0	46.8	45.3	48.2	39.1	34.7	38.7	47.8	40.9	38.7	521
1974	Mil. lb.	49.2	44.6	51.0	50.8	53.0	45.7	40.6	45.1	35.2	41.6	40.1	38.1	535
1975	Mil. lb.	47.8	39.1	43.6	44.6	37.0	39.0	34.5	34.0	38.7	42.2			

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights—Continued														
Total														
1973	Mil. lb.	708.8	613.7	668.4	641.2	757.4	728.2	712.8	738.2	648 1	781.3	682.6	626.9	8,308
1974	Mil. lb.	762.3	645.8	692.9	723.3	798.0	732.9	760.7	758.9	656.2	728.6	564.6	627.7	8,452
1975	Mil. lb.	694.0	609.4	660.2	732.9	727.0	722.1	748.7	714.6	723.5	782.0			
Table 26.—Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights														
Fryer-roasters														
1973	Mil. lb.	6.7	7.6	9.4	7.4	6.3	8.2	7.5	6.8	6.6	8.0	8.8	7.8	91
1974	Mil. lb.	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.3	10.6	11.1	10.0	9.7	5.9	8.0	5.4	3.9	100
1975	Mil. lb.	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.7	6.9	7.2	8.3	7.0	6.8	8.8			
Young turkeys														
1973	Mil. lb.	62.0	33.2	35.1	47.4	75.3	129.4	173.5	225.9	204.5	264.1	260.8	166.5	1,677
1974	Mil. lb.	87.3	49.4	48.6	69.0	100.6	144.9	199.2	225.8	213.3	252.4	209.7	115.8	1,716
1975	Mil. lb.	56.8	39.9	45.8	60.5	73.6	128.3	181.3	194.7	221.1	248.3			
Old turkeys														
1973	Mil. lb.	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.5	1.2	.5	.2	.3	19
1974	Mil. lb.	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.1	3.8	3.8	1.7	.9	.6	.1	.3	20
1975	Mil. lb.	1.1	.3	1.2	.6	1.5	2.9	3.7	1.6	1.0	.4			
Total turkeys														
1973	Mil. lb.	69.7	41.6	45.3	55.8	84.2	142.9	185.0	234.1	212.3	272.6	269.9	174.6	1,788
1974	Mil. lb.	97.3	59.8	58.9	80.1	113.2	159.7	213.1	237.2	220.2	261.1	215.2	119.9	1,836
1975	Mil. lb.	64.9	47.1	54.4	68.7	81.9	138.4	193.2	203.3	229.0	257.5			
Table 27.—Ducks, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights														
Ducks														
1973	Mil. lb.	2.6	2.2	2.7	4.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.2	49
1974	Mil. lb.	3.0	2.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.5	3.2	51
1975	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.2	2.8	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.7			
Total poultry														
1973	Mil. lb.	781.2	657.6	716.6	701.2	847.5	876.8	903.2	977.5	864.6	1,059.8	958.4	804.9	10,149
1974	Mil. lb.	862.8	708.0	754.4	807.8	916.9	898.5	979.8	1,001.8	881.6	996.1	785.1	751.2	10,344
1975	Mil. lb.	761.6	658.7	717.6	806.5	814.1	866.5	947.5	922.7	957.5	1,045.6			
Table 28.—Chicken and turkey inspected for further processing in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights														
Chicken														
Young														
1973	Mil. lb.	40.1	34.7	37.9	40.0	40.6	38.6	37.8	43.2	40.4	48.7	44.6	38.8	485
1974	Mil. lb.	45.1	41.7	46.8	45.8	44.0	38.3	36.3	40.7	39.3	41.9	42.7	33.3	496
1975	Mil. lb.	39.6	35.6	38.4	41.9	40.9	47.3	48.2	48.0	50.3	55.3			
Mature														
1973	Mil. lb.	42.6	40.0	48.0	43.2	45.4	41.6	36.9	38.0	36.4	41.1	35.0	33.1	481
1974	Mil. lb.	45.8	40.4	40.6	38.5	35.8	27.2	24.7	34.5	34.0	40.7	33.1	28.0	423
1975	Mil. lb.	31.2	24.4	25.6	29.1	21.8	28.3	25.5	27.7	31.9	38.3			
Total														
1973	Mil. lb.	82.8	74.7	85.9	83.2	86.0	80.2	74.7	81.2	76.8	89.7	79.6	71.9	967
1974	Mil. lb.	90.9	82.1	87.4	84.3	79.7	65.5	61.1	75.1	73.3	82.5	75.8	61.3	919
1975	Mil. lb.	70.8	60.0	64.0	71.0	62.7	75.6	73.8	75.7	82.2	93.7			
Turkey														
1973	Mil. lb.	43.2	40.1	48.3	38.4	43.1	53.9	67.4	89.3	83.6	116.9	100.9	65.8	791
1974	Mil. lb.	54.9	41.2	44.6	47.9	60.5	72.4	90.8	110.0	101.4	117.6	88.1	66.9	896
1975	Mil. lb.	45.8	40.4	44.7	49.1	45.3	69.1	99.1	107.4	111.8	129.1			
Table 32.—Per capita consumption of shell eggs														
Shell equivalent:														
1973	No.	23.4	20.5	23.1	22.4	22.5	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.7	21.4	21.5	23.1	262
1974	No.	22.8	19.8	22.2	21.0	21.2	20.2	20.7	20.9	20.3	20.9	20.6	22.0	253
1975	do.	21.8	19.4	21.8	20.2	20.4	19.1	19.9	20.5	19.9				
Tables 34-41.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per dozen for shell eggs														
United States, received by farmers[3]														
1973	Cents	50.0	42.8	46.9	46.9	45.5	50.4	51.9	68.7	63.9	59.3	59.3	64.0	54.1
1974	do.	66.6	63.9	56.7	50.1	42.2	39.8	43.8	47.8	54.8	54.9	55.4	59.0	52.9
1975	do.	57.1	54.3	54.1	47.4	47.6	45.7	46.4	50.5	55.8	52.8	57.7		
Grade A large eggs in retail stores[4] [5]														
1973	do.	73.9	68.8	66.4	67.7	67.7	71.5	73.8	96.8	91.9	87.4	82.5	89.1	78.1
1974	do.	93.0	94.5	85.6	78.1	64.9	62.5	62.3	71.1	79.0	83.9	81.0	84.1	78.3
1975	do.	84.2	83.9	74.9	77.2	70.6	66.9	70.6	73.7	79.9	77.7			

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
		Tables 34-41.—Monthly average price per dozen shell eggs—Continued												
Iowa, received by farmers														
Buyer quality and volume incentive														
Large														
1973	Cents	43.52	34.75	40.78	40.40	39.14	46.37	52.94	67.13	59.71	54.23	55.69	61.01	49.64
1974	do.	63.16	58.33	50.90	42.52	31.57	31.08	36.27	42.45	49.58	49.81	49.85	54.69	46.68
1975	do.	50.25	43.34	45.26	36.09	36.86	36.90	39.27	44.64	49.43	45.12	51.05		
Medium														
1973	do.	39.62	29.24	34.59	34.89	34.90	40.37	44.46	58.58	48.42	46.00	48.62	56.74	43.04
1974	do.	57.99	51.32	43.98	33.12	22.59	20.61	27.86	33.59	43.82	45.14	43.38	49.05	39.37
1975	do.	44.32	37.21	37.38	30.48	26.26	25.90	27.89	34.02	39.31	38.55	42.95		
Los Angeles, delivered to retailers[6]														
Large														
1973	do.	65.79	60.60	62.91	59.45	55.73	56.55	61.17	81.37	76.13	69.50	69.20	72.83	65.94
1974	do.	75.73	71.34	61.24	56.21	54.50	51.60	55.86	60.55	67.60	64.12	64.30	70.07	62.76
1975	do.	68.32	68.71	68.55	58.74	60.26	58.50	58.75	61.64	66.78	63.74	70.00		
Medium														
1973	do.	63.88	57.60	59.91	56.45	52.73	53.26	57.31	77.76	69.55	63.07	63.40	70.56	62.12
1974	do.	73.73	67.08	57.19	52.50	45.77	44.50	47.59	52.77	62.15	60.26	63.20	69.07	57.98
1975	do.	67.32	67.71	65.67	53.85	54.55	50.50	49.27	52.74	59.78	60.93	69.00		
New York, wholesale prices, white														
Large, 75 percent A														
1973	do.	54.29	45.14	50.89	50.25	48.94	56.46	64.70	76.26	68.28	63.07	66.92	71.78	59.75
1974	do.	74.00	68.29	60.20	52.08	42.71	42.83	48.96	55.84	63.07	61.69	61.21	67.26	58.18
1975	do.	62.18	55.44	59.24	50.17	49.26	50.55	52.59	58.21	61.56	56.65	65.67		
Medium														
1973	do.	52.40	41.40	47.44	46.45	45.68	50.93	57.48	71.39	60.89	59.39	63.24	70.50	55.60
1974	do.	72.00	62.42	55.67	44.03	34.27	32.33	41.57	47.84	58.09	58.40	56.89	64.42	52.33
1975	do.	57.75	50.58	53.24	46.18	40.76	41.43	42.58	48.28	53.07	53.61	59.42		
Midwest, paid delivered[7]														
Large														
1973	do.	52.55	43.12	49.94	50.00	48.56	56.19	65.00	75.56	68.94	63.22	66.44	71.31	59.46
1974	do.	76.50	71.25	63.50	56.25	47.00	47.00	51.12	58.10	66.00	65.20	64.13	70.63	61.39
1975	do.	66.20	59.62	61.38	53.25	53.20	52.75	55.20	60.50	65.25	60.90	67.75		
Medium														
1973	do.	49.22	39.38	45.75	45.75	46.30	51.81	57.88	69.56	59.12	57.89	61.66	67.69	54.12
1974	do.	74.10	64.38	58.00	48.25	38.60	36.50	43.12	48.70	60.50	62.30	60.25	67.25	55.16
1975	do.	62.00	54.88	55.50	49.50	45.20	44.25	45.60	50.50	56.38	56.60	61.00		
		Table 42.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per pound for frozen egg products												
New York and Philadelphia														
Frozen egg														
Whole egg, light colored														
1973	Cents	31.31	30.94	34.28	35.52	37.52	44.56	47.69	59.89	54.89	47.28	42.05	44.29	42.52
1974	do.	47.38	50.34	46.08	35.94	33.83	32.23	33.72	39.39	43.53	39.74	36.78	37.64	39.72
1975	do.	36.11	33.79	32.39	32.77	37.71	37.53	38.14	39.92	42.44	41.47	42.07		
White														
1973	do.	17.87	17.50	17.47	17.97	18.75	23.03	25.39	33.31	27.47	21.28	17.75	15.96	21.18
1974	do.	16.41	17.75	16.50	15.86	15.89	16.44	16.41	19.44	22.72	20.47	17.94	18.22	17.84
1975	do.	17.36	16.62	16.17	16.19	18.59	20.34	20.79	22.12	23.20	22.48	22.94		
Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids														
1973	do.	48.69	48.53	55.31	56.46	59.63	70.89	75.61	91.94	90.54	88.33	84.13	85.79	71.32
1974	do.	87.28	89.72	85.13	68.89	60.22	60.39	64.16	72.89	78.94	77.03	73.90	72.61	74.26
1975	do.	69.00	64.85	60.50	57.37	60.39	61.63	62.42	64.00	67.56	67.31	67.71		
		Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound												
Liveweight														
United States, at farm														
1973	Cents	17.2	19.8	23.2	25.2	23.8	24.3	27.6	36.5	29.7	23.7	19.4	20.0	24.2
1974	do.	21.5	23.4	22.2	21.0	20.5	19.0	20.5	20.9	22.8	22.8	24.2	21.9	21.7
1975	do.	24.2	24.6	23.7	23.4	24.6	27.4	30.3	28.8	29.8	28.8	27.2		

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound—Continued														
Broilers, weighted average, delivered to major areas[8]														
9-City average[9]														
1973	Cents	32.78	37.28	41.13	43.58	41.57	41.69	49.05	60.30	48.36	40.01	34.45	36 12	42.17
1974	do.	39.69	39.41	38.76	36.30	35.64	34.05	36.41	36.84	39.89	39.32	41.94	40.71	38.25
1975	do.	41.64	41.37	40.72	40.06	42.88	48.05	51.20	49.96	49.66	47.73	45.82		
Chicago														
1973	do.	32.5	36.0	40.9	44.2	41.0	41.3	47.1	60.0	48.1	39.9	34.8	36.6	41.9
1974	do.	39.3	39.8	38.5	36.4	35.5	33.8	36.3	36.7	39.8	39.0	41.8	40.2	38.1
1975	do.	42.8	40.9	40.2	39.8	42.3	46.9	50.9	49.6	49.6	47.2	45.6		
New York														
1973	do.	32.3	37.6	40.8	44 3	41.0	42.0	48.2	59.9	48.4	40.1	33.8	35.3	42.0
1974	do.	38.5	38.5	37.6	33.6	34.8	33.9	35.7	36.2	39.5	39.3	41.4	39.8	37.4
1975	do.	41.6	41.3	40.3	39.7	42.0	47.2	51.4	49.6	49.7	47.6	45.2		
Los Angeles														
1973	do.	34.2	37.5	42.8	45.0	42.1	41.5	47.4	60.2	48.6	39.8	35.7	38.0	42.7
1974	do.	41.2	41.5	40.5	38.1	36.6	34.8	38.0	38.1	40.8	40.2	42.8	41.0	39.5
1975	do.	43.4	42.5	42.0	42.0	44.2	48.0	52.2	51.0	50.9	48.9	47.2		
Frying chicken in retail stores[4]														
1973	do.	44.0	45.9	59.9	58.7	58.4	57.9	59.7	92.2	72.8	58.3	54.5	53.2	59.6
1974	do.	59.2	58.7	57.5	55.6	52.2	51.2	51.8	53.5	57.0	56.2	58.2	60.4	56.0
1975	do.	59.3	58.6	58.8	57.6	57.9	61.5	68.3	68.6	69.9	66.9			
Chicken breasts, in retail stores[4]														
1973	do.	80.5	84.4	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	101.5	139.6	115.8	102.8	99.7	97.8	101.8
1974	do.	100.1	100.4	99.9	98.0	95.8	94.4	94.6	97.3	99.3	99.0	100.5	102.5	98.5
1975	do.	102.3	103.4	102.9	101.3	103.0	107.2	116.7	117.1	118.0	116.1			
Tables 50-54.—Average turkey prices per pound														
Liveweight[3]														
U.S., at farm														
1973	Cents	24.3	24.5	28.3	31.6	31.9	33.8	34.1	41.1	42.7	42.7	41.7	40.3	34.8
1974	do.	34.8	32.6	32.3	27.7	24.6	23.6	23.0	27.1	27.3	28.0	30.8	33.4	28.8
1975	do.	31.8	30.8	30.3	28.7	30.8	32.3	34 1	35.2	36.0	36.1	36.5		
Turkeys in retail stores[4]														
1973	do.	56.4	57.2	59.0	64.6	68.2	71.6	72.9	79.6	85.5	90.5	89.6	86.4	73.5
1974	do.	85.4	80.4	79.6	75.8	70.5	68.1	65.9	66.0	69.8	71.2	71.0	68.9	72.7
1975	do.	69.2	71.6	70.4	69.0	69.1	70.9	71.4	74.5	75.5	76.7			
Wholesale frozen (average f.o.b. or equivalent)														
New York:														
Young hens, 8-16 pounds														
1973	do.	41.4	41.6	54.1	55.0	56.5	55.9	56.6	74.0	75.0	71.1	66.2	58.2	58.8
1974	do.	48.6	51.3	50.7	42.2	39.7	37.4	39.7	49.6	47.0	48.2	53.6	57.9	47.2
1975	do.	51.6	46.9	47.3	48.3	51.6	53.4	56.0	58.0	57.2	58.1	57.3		
Young toms, 14-20 pounds														
1973	do.	42.0	42.5	49.6	50.4	53.8	55.6	55.8	70.9	72.6	63.8	60.8	60.2	56.5
1974	do.	48.2	48.2	46.7	39.4	38.4	34.5	37.0	43.1	42.6	45.7	50.6	52.8	43.9
1975	do.	49.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	46.9	49.6	52.7	56.2	57.0	57.2	56.7		
Paid at seller's dock, frozen														
New York														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1973	do.	43.0	44.1	55.9	57.2	59.4	58.8	59.8	76.0	79.0	74.4	71.3	68.0	62.2
1974	do.	58.6	55.4	55.7	47.5	44.1	41.3	41.5	52.7	52.1	52.3	57.2	61.9	51.7
1975	do.	57.5	50.2	57.2	52.3	55.3	57.0	59.3	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2		
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1973	do.	45.1	48.6	56.0	57.7	60.6	67.8	69.4	81.1	86.0	84.2	80.2	71.2	67.3
1974	do.	60.7	54.2	51.9	45.3	48.4	52.5	52.6	55.8	55.7	54.4	56.3	58.8	53.9
1975	do.	59.0	56.7	55.0	52.0	52.6	56.5	59.5	61.8	64.3	66.8	69.9		
Chicago														
Hens, 12-14 pounds														
1973	do.	43.5	43.3	53.2	55.7	57.7	58.6	58.8	73.4	76.2	74.2	70.4	64.5	60.8
1974	do.	51.1	51.8	52.1	46.4	43.0	40.1	41.0	50.8	50.5	50.6	54.9	60.6	49.4
1975	do.	58.7	52.2	50.5	50.6	53.3	54.7	57.1	58.8	58.5	59.3	60.5		
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1973	do.	43.8	47.4	53.4	54.4	58.7	65.5	66.8	...	...	...	79.8	75.7	60.6
1974	do.	63.2	57.9	54.9	43.7	46.0	50.3	50.7	54.8	56.3	55.4	55.5	57.0	53.8
1975	do.	57.0	56.7	55.2	55.0	55.0	56.0	57.0	60.3	62.1	65.1	67.2		
Tables 57-60.—Prices paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios														
All poults each														
1973	Cents	54.5	56.3	57.3	57.8	58.4	60.2	60.8	64.1	64.7	67.8	65.0	64.0	60.9
1974	do.	64.8	65.1	67.0	68.3	67.9	69.0	68.4	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.2	68.8	67.4
1975	do.	68.7	69.5	70.1	70.0	70.0	71.0	73.9	70.6	70.4	68.6	67.6		

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 57-60.—Price paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios—Continued														
Feed per ton														
Laying feed														
1973	Dollars	111	117	122	118	131	157	147	165	148	144	138	150	137
1974	do.	152	153	151	144	137	137	141	168	163	168	167	164	154
1975	do.	160	151	143	146	145	144	145	150	149	148	143		
Broiler grower feed														
1973	do.	120	128	133	130	146	168	163	182	169	163	155	165	152
1974	do.	170	169	165	156	151	151	157	180	176	185	183	180	169
1975	do.	176	167	161	164	161	162	161	163	164	164	158		
Turkey grower feed														
1973	do.	121	131	137	133	152	179	177	193	176	170	158	167	158
1974	do.	172	172	168	162	156	153	158	188	183	189	187	184	173
1975	do.	178	168	161	165	164	165	163	168	170	170	164		
Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (per bushel)														
1973	Cents	157	160	159	164	201	243	253	297	246	233	256	268	220
1974	do.	293	310	301	246	269	292	328	365	353	385	349	355	321
1975	do.	309	300	296	304	288	291	286	317	301	276	264		
Soybean meal, 44 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk)														
1973	Dollars	188	219	200	203	315	412	311	285	208	160	167	192	238
1974	do.	172	160	147	117	109	100	138	156	138	168	141	143	141
1975	do.	129	117	118	122	118	121	124	134	134	126	120		
Product-feed price ratios														
Broiler[10]														
1973	Pounds	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2
1974	do.	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
1975	do.	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4		
Turkey[11]														
1973	do.	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.4
1974	do.	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.2
1975	do.	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5		
Egg[12]														
1973	do.	9.0	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9
1974	do.	8.8	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.9
1975	do.	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.5	7.1	8.1		
Tables 61-62.—Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed														
Chicks hatched														
Broiler-type														
1973	Mil.	261.7	241.9	287.4	289.4	298.0	282.7	258.4	270.4	246.3	249.5	253.9	267.5	3,207.0
1974	Mil.	277.5	254.2	296.5	288.9	297.5	275.9	251.1	244.1	220.8	217.1	228.4	252.5	3,104.4
1975	Mil.	252.6	238.5	277.4	274.5	283.7	282.7	269.1	266.7	245.9	248.4			
Egg-type														
1973	Mil.	38.6	41.5	52.0	54.0	55.4	44.7	41.2	42.5	42.9	46.0	40.3	35.3	534.3
1974	Mil.	35.1	37.7	46.2	54.6	52.1	43.4	36.7	34.9	32.1	35.5	33.0	32.2	473.4
1975	Mil.	35.0	37.3	46.0	48.1	48.4	40.9	38.5	35.3	34.2	35.3			
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks[13]														
Total														
1973	Thou.	2,390	2,170	3,056	3,048	2,958	2,527	2,495	2,588	2,653	2,921	2,306	2,383	31,495
1974	Thou.	2,489	2,474	2,906	2,795	2,754	2,525	2,259	2,288	2,160	2,141	2,171	2,302	29,264
1975	Thou.	2,199	2,128	2,744	2,485	2,874	2,459	2,461	2,607	2,599	2,423			
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock[14]														
1973	Thou.	21,579	21,779	21,515	21,473	21,720	21,415	20,356	19,960	19,436	19,739	20,257	20,717	
1974	Thou.	20,769	20,893	21,232	21,495	22,246	21,496	20,831	20,362	20,309	20,720	20,927	21,028	
1975	Thou.	20,632	20,585	20,490	20,161	19,828	19,093	18,600	18,045	17,648	18,133	18,330	19,044	
1976	Thou.	19,362	19,652	19,957	20,357	20,652								
For laying flock replacements[15]														
1973	Thou.	21,690	22,938	29,056	30,029	30,639	24,891	23,075	23,826	24,082	25,908	22,474	20,015	298,623
1974	Thou.	20,031	21,322	26,006	30,089	28,791	24,225	20,536	19,760	18,206	19,885	18,673	18,382	265,966
1975	Thou.	19,685	20,800	25,748	26,511	27,085	22,699	21,692	20,258	19,717	20,097			
Table 63.—Poults hatched by breeds														
Poults hatched														
Light breeds														
1973	Thou.	1,436	1,137	1,501	1,276	1,130	1,536	1,683	1,465	1,180	1,218	1,551	1,566	16,679
1974	Thou.	1,324	1,193	1,502	1,478	1,381	1,381	1,096	779	515	1,185	1,302	1,284	14,420
1975	Thou.	1,226	1,403	1,499	1,648	1,561	1,417	1,518	1,273	800	1,025			
Total heavy breeds														
1973	Thou.	8,278	12,020	16,737	19,357	20,585	17,947	12,170	5,809	2,865	2,725	3,895	6,518	128,906
1974	Thou.	9,572	12,794	17,938	19,172	18,687	15,718	11,858	5,273	2,655	3,008	3,685	5,239	125,599
1975	Thou.	7,490	10,794	14,795	17,273	17,711	16,235	12,822	7,331	3,596	3,457			
All breeds														
1973	Thou.	9,714	13,157	18,238	20,633	21,715	19,483	13,853	7,274	4,045	3,943	5,446	8,084	145,585
1974	Thou.	10,896	13,987	19,440	20,650	20,068	17,099	12,954	6,052	3,170	4,193	4,987	6,523	140,019
1975	Thou.	8,716	12,197	16,294	18,921	19,272	17,652	14,340	8,604	4,396	4,482			

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 66.—Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of month														
All frozen eggs														
1973	Mil. lb.	68.1	57.2	53.4	48.9	45.9	44 4	45.7	47.9	48.7	52.6	54.1	48.5	
1974	Mil. lb.	40.2	37.7	35.7	39.4	43.6	49.6	55.6	59.1	63.4	65.6	64.7	60.1	
1975	Mil. lb.	54.2	53.8	51.8	47.0	43.6	44.8	48.0	51.2	51.9	51.2	47.4		
Shell eggs														
1973	1,000 cs.	41	117	87	97	37	39	73	54	62	86	72	67	
1974	1,000 cs.	34	23	42	59	66	86	89	95	78	70	73	52	
1975	1,000 cs.	36	35	48	32	25	68	82	90	80	72	56		
Shell equivalent of all eggs														
1973	1,000 cs.	1,766	1,566	1,439	1,335	1,198	1,162	1,231	1,267	1,295	1,418	1,442	1,295	
1974	1,000 cs.	1,128	978	946	1,056	1,169	1,341	1,496	1,591	1,683	1,730	1,711	1,573	
1975	1,000 cs.	1,417	1,398	1,358	1,222	1,128	1,202	1,296	1,386	1,393	1,368	1,256		
Tables 68-69.—Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month														
Total frozen														
Turkey														
1973	Mil. lb.	208.1	188.4	152.6	115.4	91.3	88.1	137.1	199.4	261.2	350.7	450.5	321.1	
1974	Mil. lb.	281.0	274.0	250.5	235.9	225.0	227.4	265.8	335.8	431.8	528.7	554.6	372.0	
1975	Mil. lb.	275.0	267.0	240.2	207.1	177.6	159.6	193.0	247.7	328.5	409.2	482.9		
Chicken														
Hens														
1973	Mil. lb.	34.8	35.1	37.1	31.0	29.2	26.3	29.5	28.4	24.9	30.3	37.1	47.3	
1974	Mil. lb.	47.2	43.9	40.4	44.4	46.5	53.1	57.6	62.7	64.8	61.3	60.0	55.1	
1975	Mil. lb.	54.0	55.3	55.4	57.1	56.9	55.7	55.7	50.5	50.2	49.0	44.5		
Broilers, fryers and roasters														
1973	Mil. lb.	29.1	27.9	23.3	21.2	21.8	20.2	20.0	19.1	22.2	27.6	33.2	31.5	
1974	Mil. lb.	33.4	32.5	32.6	34.6	33.8	37.5	36.6	34.3	34.2	35.4	36.3	37.0	
1975	Mil. lb.	37.2	33.0	33.8	28.8	28.5	24.3	22.7	19.2	22.8	22.9	22.7		
Tables 70-71.—Exports of fresh or frozen poultry														
Broilers														
1973	Thou. lb.	7,365	8,526	6,958	6,028	7,335	7,205	7,186	6,595	6,695	9,515	9,755	10,635	93,796
1974	Thou. lb.	11,159	9,672	13,610	9,511	8,106	8,014	13,272	8,890	8,179	8,650	7,866	8,413	115,340
1975	Thou. lb.	10,268	9,841	9,903	11,620	12,595	11,858	10,851	11,931	10,615	13,046			
Turkeys														
1973	Thou. lb.	2,927	3,180	4,805	1,712	1,613	3,245	4,175	5,392	5,016	5,236	6,678	5,980	49,960
1974	Thou. lb.	4,386	3,477	4,732	2,195	2,770	3,574	2,897	2,788	1,924	4,108	3,664	3,078	39,594
1975	Thou. lb.	1,384	2,551	2,979	2,952	2,851	3,807	4,389	4,023	5,293	7,139			
Tables 72-75.—USDA contracts to purchase chicken, and turkey														
Young chickens, ready-to-cook wt.														
1973	Mil. lb.	14.0	5.5	8.9	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	11.4	10.7	4.7	61.5
1974	Mil. lb.	9.3	8.7	---	---	---	---	1.9	3.5	3.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	47.9
1975	Mil. lb.	3.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.3	6.8			
Canned boned chicken														
1973	Doz. cans	261.8	200.6	47.6	268.6	129.2	428.4	214.2	37.4	187.0	91.8	285.6	153.0	2,305.2
1974	Doz. cans	193.8	193.8	---	---	---	---	91.8	234.6	224.4	163.2	13.6	---	1,115.1
1975	Doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	105.4	---	---	57.8	88.4			
Canned boney turkey														
1973	Doz. cans	104.7	89.8	---	18.7	22.4	37.4	34.0	139.4	119.0	142.8	10.2	153.0	871.4
1974	Doz. cans	95.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95.2
1975	Doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Turkey, ready-to-cook wt.														
1973	Mil. lb.	---	---	1.5	5.0	---	---	---	2.4	10.1	11.3	5.3	---	35.6
1974	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	3.1	15.8	9.5	3.7	9.8	51.4
1975	Mil. lb.	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	6.9	10.4			

[1] Chicken and turkey meat, excludes slaughter on farms. [2] Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat. [3] Price reported as a price at mid-month. [4] Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are collected on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the week that includes the first Tuesday of the month. [5] Includes price for Grade AA eggs in Anchorage, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle, and Grade AA and ungraded eggs in some small cities. [6] Weighted average price to volume buyers for Consumer Grade A white eggs in cartons delivered to store door. [7] Prices paid by first receivers for cartoned Grade A eggs delivered FOB Midwestern cities. Prior to January 1974, reported as average price paid delivered to Chicago, loose, white, minimum 80 percent A. [8] Trucklot sales of U.S. Grade A and plant grade ready-to-cook, ice-packed broiler-fryers. [9] Computed by weighting the city averages by their metropolitan area populations. The 9 cities are: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco. [10] Pounds of broiler grower equal in value to 1 lb. of broiler liveweight. [11] Pounds of turkey grower equal in value to 1 lb. of turkey liveweight. [12] Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. [13] Placements reported by leading breeders. [14] Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous. [15] One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks.

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